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The Complete Course for Beginners

Kan Qian

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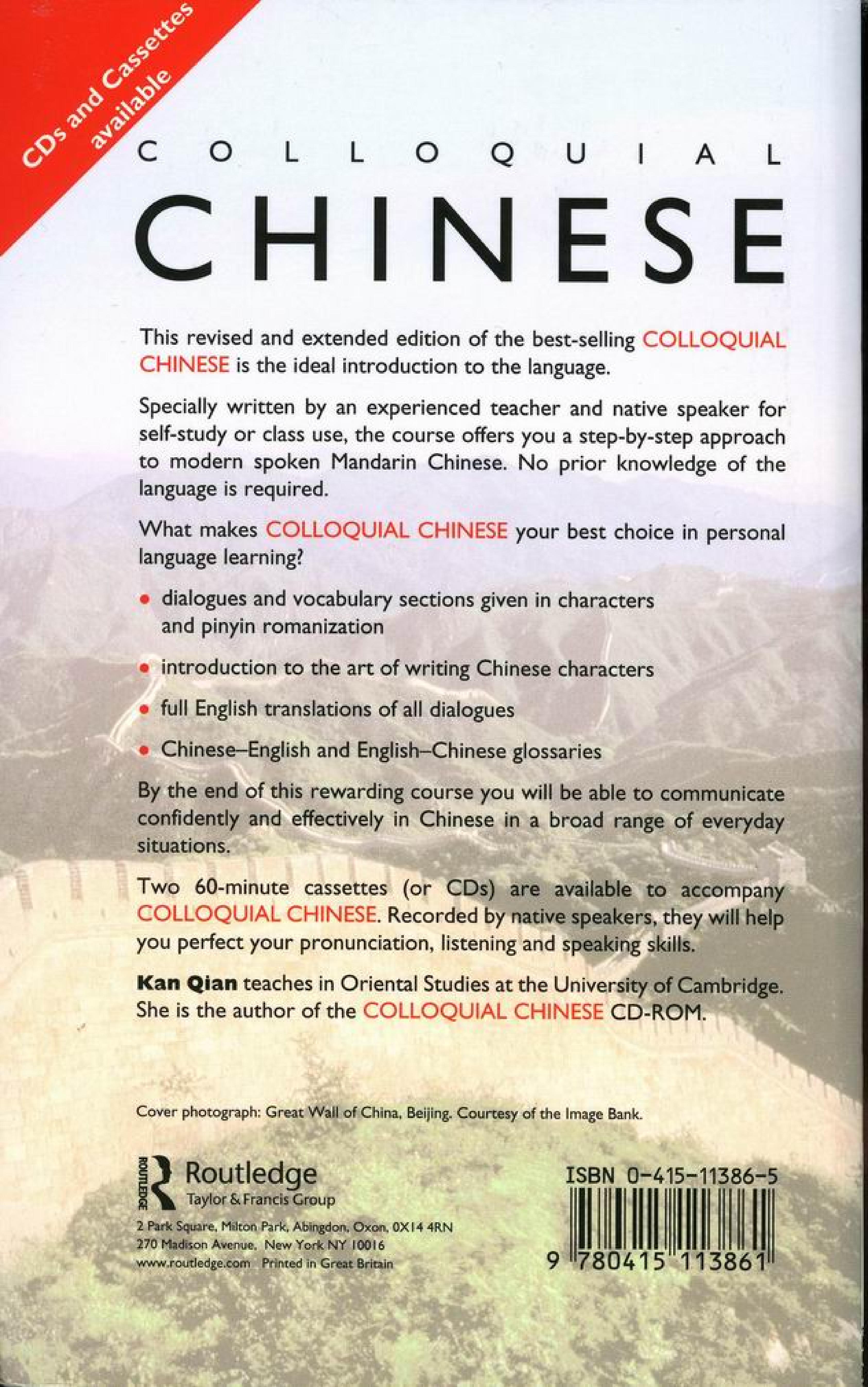

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Kan Qian teaches in Oriental Studies at the University of Cambridge. She is the author of the COLLOQUIAL CHINESE CD-ROM.

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Kan Qian

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To my dear father and mother

给我亲爱的父母亲

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Introduction

The Chinese language

Some people in the west think that the Chinese language is *Cantonese* whereas in fact *Cantonese* is just one of the eight major dialects of the Chinese language. Although different dialects differ immensely in pronunciation, they share the same written form. The Northern dialect (which has many sub-dialects under it) is spoken by 70 per cent of the Chinese population. Therefore, the standard language spoken nationally is based on the pronunciation of the Northern dialect. The name for this standard form is *Putonghua* (common speech) in mainland China, *Guoyu* or *Huayu* (national language) in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and other overseas Chinese communities, and 'Mandarin Chinese' in English-speaking countries. Other terms such as *Zhongwen* (Chinese) or *Hanyu* ('*Han*' language, *Han* Chinese making up 93 per cent of the Chinese population) are more formal and are often used among Chinese language learners. Native Chinese speakers often use the term '*Zhongwen*' rather than *Putonghua* when they ask non-native Chinese speakers if they speak Chinese. *Putonghua* is taught in schools and spoken by television and radio presenters in mainland China, and it is the kind of spoken language which is most understood by Chinese speakers. This book deals with *Putonghua*.

Romanization

Various systems have been devised for transcribing Chinese sounds into the Latin script. The system used in this book is called *pinyin*. *Pinyin* was adopted as the official system in the People's Republic of China in 1958, and has since become a standard form used by news agencies as well as educational institutions. *Pinyin* has now been adopted almost universally in the west for trans-

[redacted]

f like *f* in *foot* **r** like *r* in *road*

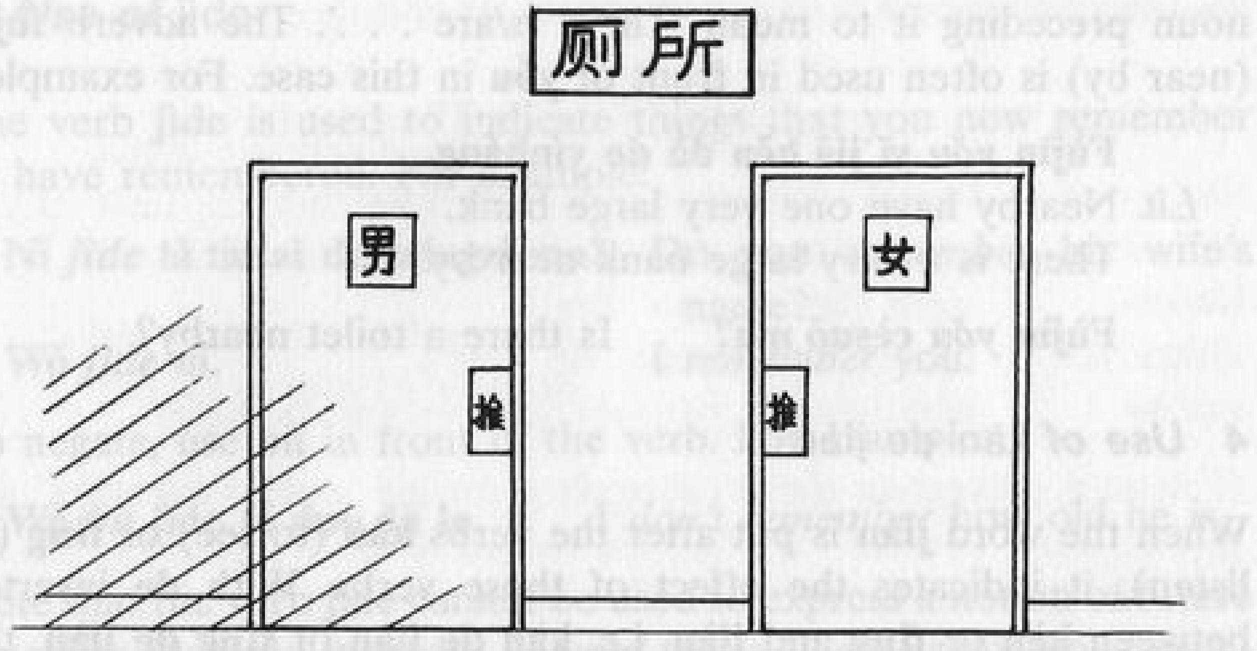
Vocabulary

cèsuǒ	厕所	toilet
zuǒ	左	left
biān	边	side
fùjìn	附近	near by/close by
gōngyòng	公用	public [*lit.* 'public use']
diànhuà	电话	telephone [*lit.* 'electric talk']
kàn jiàn	看见	to see/to have seen
kàn de jiàn	看得见	to be able to see
qiánmiàn	前面	ahead
hónglǜ dēng	红绿灯	traffic light [*lit.* 'red green light']
zǒu	走	to walk
dào	到	until/up to
wǎng yòu guǎi	往右拐	to turn right [*lit.* 'towards right turn']
jìde	记得	to remember
nàr	那儿	there
néng	能	can/could
zuò	坐	to take/to catch [*lit.* 'to sit']
lù	路	route/road
chē	车	car/bus
huǒchē zhàn	火车站	railway station [*lit.* 'fire car stop']
bù yòng	不用	no need/do not need
zǒulù	走路	to walk [*lit.* 'walk road']
jiù . . . le	就…了	[see Note 12]
Zěnme zǒu?	怎么走？	How do I get there?/How do I get to . . .? [*lit.* 'How to walk?']
dìyī	第一	first
lùkǒu	路口	crossroads/junction
dōng	东	east

Notes to Dialogue 1

1 Zuǒ *and* yòu

Do you remember the term **zuǒyòu** we learnt in Lesson 2, which means 'approximately'? On its own, **zuǒ** means 'left' and **yòu** right. If you want to say 'A is on the left/right', you must use the word **biān** and say **A zài zuǒ/yòu biān**. For example:



Nán cèsuǒ zài *zuǒ biān*. Nǚ cèsuǒ zài *yòu biān*.
The men's toilet is *on the left* and the women's is *on the right*.

If you want to say 'A is on B's left/right' or 'A is to the left/right of B', you must say **A zài B de zuǒ/yòu biān**. For example:

Yóujú zài cāntīng de *yòu biān*.
The post-office is *to the right* of the dining-room.
(Looking at a photograph)
Wǒ mèimei zài wǒde *zuǒ biān*. My sister is *on my left*.

2 Other direction words

Whilst **zuǒ** and **yòu** in Note 1 above can be used to describe both human beings and objects, **dōng, nán, xī, běi** (east, south, west, north) can only be used to describe objects. The usage is the same as **zuǒ/yòu**. For example:

Bǎihuò shāngdiàn *zài* Běijīng Fàndiàn *de dōng biān*.
The department store is *to the east* of the Beijing Hotel.

The combinations of these direction words are different in order from English. See below:

dōngběi	northeast	**dōngnán**	southeast
xīběi	northwest	**xīnán**	southwest

3 More on yǒu

We learnt **yǒu** (to have) in Lesson 4 in saying, for example, **Běijīng Fàndiàn yǒu yí ge yóuyǒng chí**. **Yǒu** can also be used without a noun preceding it to mean 'There is/are . . .'. The adverb **fùjìn** (near by) is often used in front of **yǒu** in this case. For example:

Fùjìn *yǒu* yī jiā hěn dà de yínháng.
Lit. Nearby have one very large bank.
There is a very large bank near by.

Fùjìn *yǒu* cèsuǒ ma? Is there a toilet nearby?

4 *Use of* kàn de jiàn

When the word **jiàn** is put after the verbs **kàn** (to see) or **tīng** (to listen), it indicates the effect of those verbs. With **de** inserted between **kàn** or **tīng** and **jiàn**, i.e. **kàn de jiàn** or **tīng de jiàn**, the emphasis is on whether one is able, for example, to see or hear. For example:

A: **Nǐ *kàn de jiàn* ma?**	A: Can you see?
B: ***Kàn de jiàn.***	B: Yes, I can.

To negate, replace **de** with **bù**. For example:

Wǒ kàn *bù* jiàn hónglǜ dēng. I *can't* see the traffic lights.

(On the phone)
Wǒ tīng bù jiàn nǐ shuō shénme. I can't hear what you are saying.

If you want to say 'to have seen/heard', there is no need to use **de**, simply say **kàn jiàn *le*** or **tīng jiàn *le***, which again is different from **kàn le** and **tīng le** because the latter means 'looked at' or 'listened' respectively. For example:

Wǒ *kàn jiàn le* cèsuǒ.	I've seen the toilet./I saw the toilet.
Wǒ *kàn le* cèsuǒ.	I looked at the toilet.

Note that to negate the above, place **méi** or **méi yǒu** in front of the verb. Let us compare the two negations:

Wǒ *méi yǒu* kàn jiàn cèsuǒ.	I *didn't* see the toilet.
Wǒ kàn *bù* jiàn cèsuǒ.	I *can't* see the toilet.

5 *Use of* wǎng . . . guǎi

The Chinese equivalent of 'to turn left' is **wáng zuó guǎi**. Simply put the direction words (see Notes 1 and 2 above) between **wǎng** and **guǎi**. For example:

Zǒu dào hónglǜ dēng, *wǎng* dōng *guǎi*.
Walk as far as the traffic lights, then *turn* east.

---

6 *Use of* jìde

The verb **jìde** is used to indicate things that you now remember or have remembered. For example:

Nǐ *jìde* tā tàitai de míngzi ma?	Do you *remember* his wife's name?
Wǒ *jìde* nǐ.	I *remember* you.

To negate, use **bù** in front of the verb. For example:

Wǒ *bù* jìde tā duō dà le. I *don't remember* how old he is.

Note that the verb **jìde** cannot be used to express a notion of future time. For example, it cannot be used to say 'Please remember something' or 'I will remember something'.

7 *Position of* nàr *and* zhèr

Do you remember the two pronouns **nà** (that) and **zhè** (this)? Once **ér** is added to them, we have **nàr** (there) and **zhèr** (here), which are always placed either before the verb or after **zài** (to be at/to be in). For example:

***Nàr* yǒu yī ge gōngyòng diànhuà.**
There's a public telephone there.

(Looking at a map)
Wǒde dàxué zài *zhèr*.
My university is *here*.

8 *Difference between* huì *and* néng

In Lesson 2 we learnt the auxiliary verb **huì** which means 'can' or 'to be able to'. **Huì** emphasizes ability whereas **néng** emphasizes willingness. For example:

Wǒ gēge bù *huì* yóuyǒng.
My elder brother *cannot* swim.

Nǐ *néng* jiè gěi wǒ yīxiē qián ma?
Could you lend me some money?

9 *Shortening of* gōnggòng qìchē *to* chē

Anything that has got wheels is a **chē**. Thus we have:

zìxíng*chē*	bicycle (**zìxíng** means 'self-pedalling')
xiǎo*chē*	car (**xiǎo** means 'small')
huǒchē	train (**huǒ** means 'fire')
chūzū*chē*	taxi (**chūzū** means 'on rent')
mǎ*chē*	horse-drawn carriage (**mǎ** means 'horse')

However, **gōnggòng qìchē** (**gōnggòng** means 'public together' and **qìchē** means 'vehicle') is often shortened to **chē** in mainland China. For example:

Nǐ kěyi zuò shí lù *chē* qù Tiān'ānmén.
You can take *Bus* No. 10 to go to Tian'anmen.

10 *More on the question word* jǐ

This question word has appeared earlier in various questions that have to do with numbers. **Jǐ** is also used to ask which number bus to take. For example:

Qǐng wèn, zuò *jǐ* lù chē qù huǒchē zhàn?
Could you tell me please *which* number bus to catch to get to the railway station?

Zhè shì *jǐ* lù chē? *Which* number bus is this?

11 *Use of* bù yòng

In Note 12 of Lesson 9, it was mentioned that the negative form of **děi** (to have to) is **bù yòng.** Basically, **bù yòng** means 'there is no need to' or 'do not need'. For example:

Nǐ *bù yòng* gěi wǒ mǎi lǐwù.
You *don't need* to buy me any presents.

***Bù yòng* xiè. Zánmen shì hǎo péngyou.**
Lit. No need to thank. We are good friends.
Don't mention it. We're good friends.

12 *Construction* jiù . . . le

One usage of this construction is to emphasize the verb or verb–adjective which is inserted between **jiù** and **le**. It is very difficult to find a direct English equivalent of this construction. Let us look at some examples:

Zǒulù shí fēnzhōng *jiù* dào *le*.
Lit. Walk ten minutes get there.
It's only ten minutes' walk, and you'll be there.

Shí kuài qián *jiù* gòu *le*.
Ten yuan will be enough.

13 Zěnme zǒu?

This is a very common way of asking how to get to somewhere, although literally the phrase means 'How to walk?' You can put your desired destination in front of **zěnme zǒu**. For example:

Huǒchē zhàn *zěnme zǒu*?
How do I get to the railway station?

You can also place the verb **qù** (to go) before the destination. For example:

***Qù* nímende dàxué *zěnme zǒu*?**
How do I get to your university?

14 *Ordinal numbers (e.g. first, second, etc.)*

It is very easy to form ordinal numbers in Chinese. Simply put **dì** in front of a numeral (e.g. **yī**, **èr**, **sān**, etc.). For example:

***dì* yī**	first	***dì* èr**	second
***dì* shíyī**	eleventh	***dì* èrshísān**	twenty-third

If you want to say, for example, 'the first junction', the measure word **gè** needs to be inserted between the ordinal number and the noun. Thus we have **dì yī *ge* lùkǒu.**

Exercises

Exercise 1

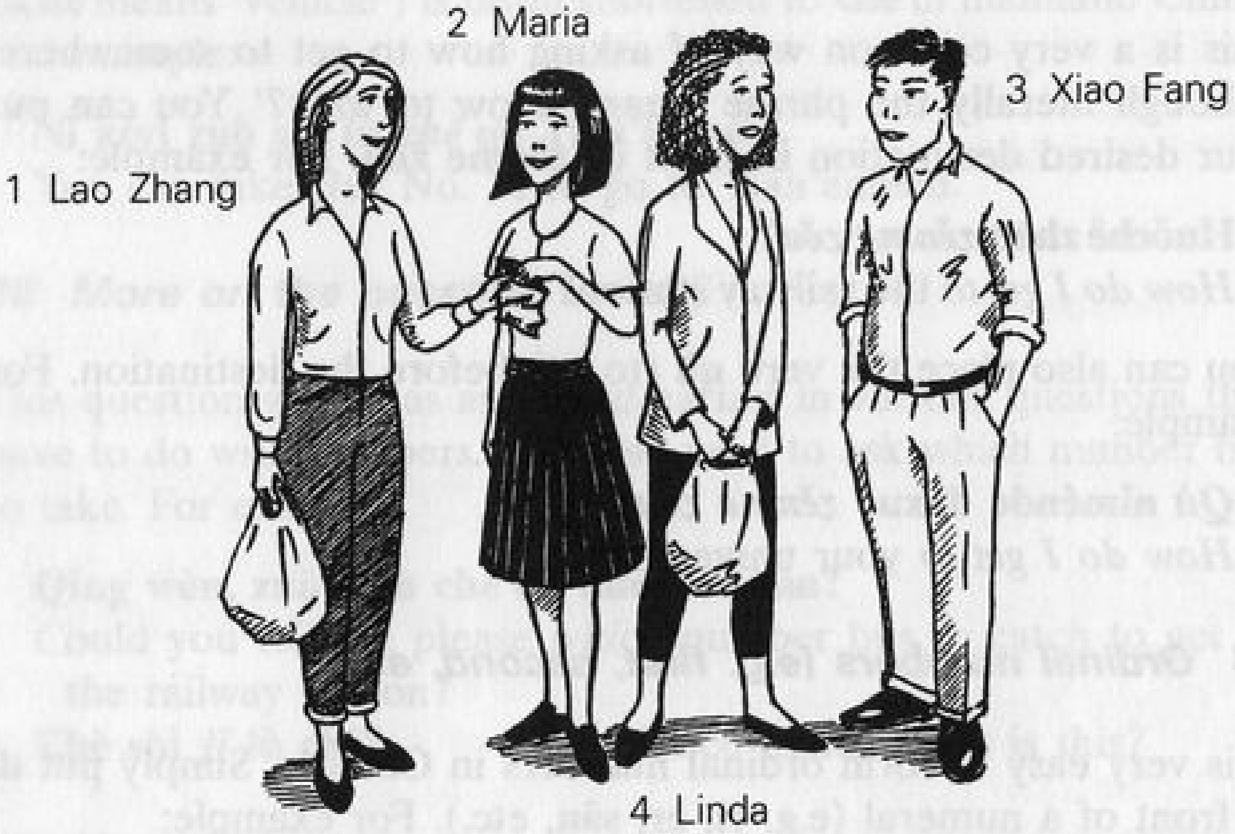
You want to find out the following from a Chinese speaker:

(a) Where the toilet is.
(b) If there is a public telephone nearby.

(c) Where the No. 10 bus is.
(d) How to get to the railway station.
(c) Which number bus to catch to go to the Beijing Hotel.

Exercise 2

Look at the picture below and then complete the sentences describing the position of each person in relation to someone else in the picture:


2 Maria
3 Xiao Fang
1 Lao Zhang
4 Linda

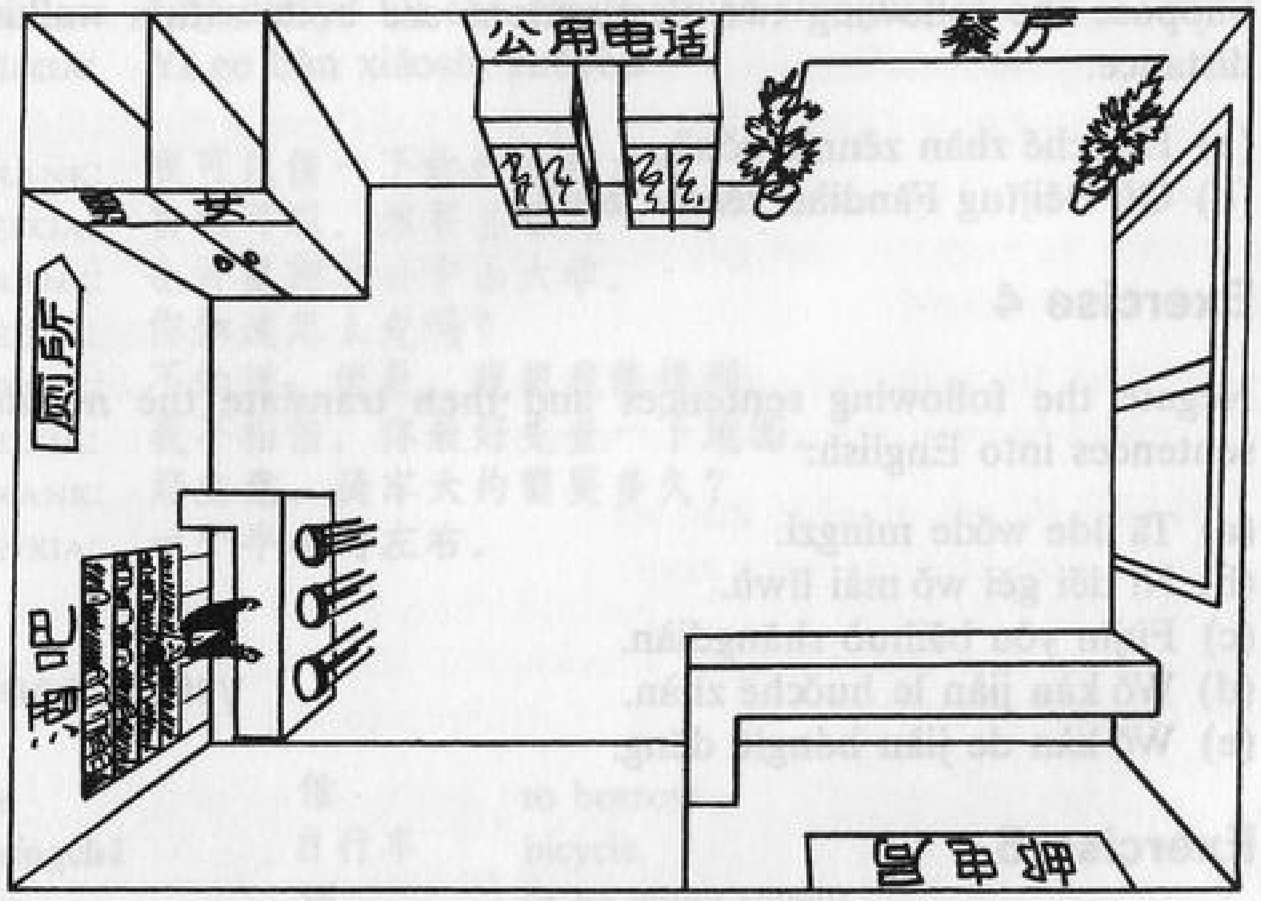
(a) Lǎo Zhāng ______________.
(b) Maria ______________
(c) Linda ______________

Exercise 3

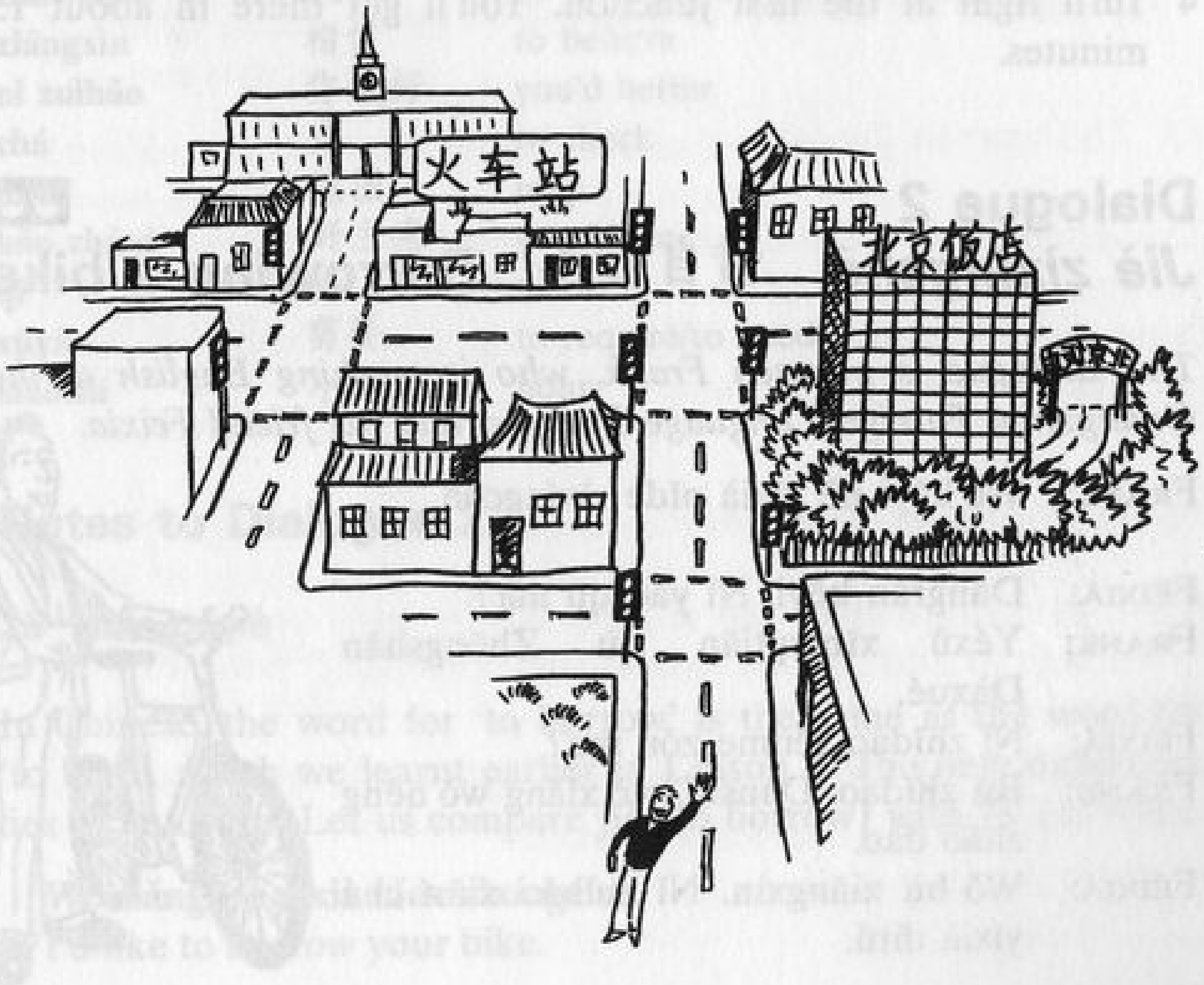
Look at the following two pictures and answer the questions (see page 193 for new signs):

I A plan of a corner of the ground floor of a hotel (facing page)

(a) Cèsuǒ zài nǎr?
(b) Gōngyòng diànhuà zài nǎr?
(c) Cāntīng zài nǎr?


公用电话
餐厅
男
女
厕所
酒吧
邮电局

II A map of a corner of Beijing



Suppose the following two destinations are both within walking distance:

(a) Huǒchē zhàn zěnme zǒu?
(b) Qù Běijīng Fàndiàn zěnme zǒu?

Exercise 4

Negate the following sentences and then translate the negated sentences into English:

(a) Tā jìde wǒde míngzi.
(b) Nǐ děi gěi wǒ mǎi lǐwù.
(c) Fùjìn yǒu bǎihuò shāngdiàn.
(d) Wǒ kàn jiàn le huǒchē zhàn.
(e) Wǒ kàn de jiàn hónglǜ dēng.

Exercise 5

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1 There is a post-office there.
2 She can speak Chinese.
3 I can't tell you about him.
4 Turn right at the first junction. You'll get there in about 15 minutes.

Dialogue 2

Jiè zìxíngchē 借自行车 Borrowing a bike

This dialogue is between Frank, who is teaching English at the Guangzhou Foreign Language Institute, and his friend Feixia.

Frank: Wǒ kěyi jiè yīxià nǐde zìxíngchē ma?
Fēixiá: Dāngrán kěyi. Nǐ yào qù nǎr?
Frank: Yéxǔ xīngqītiān qù Zhōngshān Dàxué.
Fēixiá: Nǐ zhīdao zěnme zǒu ma?
Frank: Bù zhīdao. Dànshì, wǒ xiǎng wǒ néng zhǎo dào.
Fēixiá: Wǒ bù xiāngxìn. Nǐ zuìhǎo xiān chá yīxià dìtú.

Frank: Hǎo zhǔyi. Qí chē dàyuē xūyào duō jiǔ?
Fēixiá: Yī ge bàn xiǎoshí zuǒyòu.

Frank: 我可以借一下你的自行车吗？
Feixia: 当然可以。你要去哪儿？
Frank: 也许星期天去中山大学。
Feixia: 你知道怎么走吗？
Frank: 不知道。但是，我想我能找到。
Feixia: 我不相信。你最好先查一下地图。
Frank: 好主意。骑车大约需要多久？
Feixia: 一个半小时左右。

Vocabulary

jiè	借	to borrow
zìxíngchē	自行车	bicycle
yào	要	to be going to/will
yéxǔ	也许	perhaps
dàxué	大学	university
dànshì	但是	but
wǒ xiǎng	我想	I think . . .
zhǎo dào	找到	to succeed in finding something
xiāngxìn	相信	to believe
nǐ zuìhǎo	你最好	you'd better
chá	查	to check
dìtú	地图	map
hǎo zhǔyi	好主意	good idea
qí	骑	to ride
xūyào	需要	to require/to need
xiǎoshí	小时	hour

Notes to Dialogue 2

15 *Use of* jiè

In Chinese, the word for 'to borrow' is the same as the word for 'to lend' which we learnt earlier in Lesson 8. The only difference lies in its usage. Let us compare **jiè** (to borrow) with **jiè** (to lend):

> **Wǒ xiǎng *jiè* yīxià nǐde zìxíngchē.**
> I'd like to *borrow* your bike.

Wǒ *jiè* gěi le Xiǎo Lǐ wǒde zìxíngchē.
I *lent* my bike to Xiao Li.

Note that **yīxià** here does not have any specific meaning except reducing the abruptness of the tone. **Yīxià** usually follows **jiè** when it means 'to borrow'; and **gěi** always follows **jiè** when it means 'to lend'. For example:

Wǒ kěyi *jiè yīxià* nǐde dìtú ma?
Could I *borrow* your map for a while?

Nǐ kěyi *jiè gěi* wǒ nǐde dìtú ma?
Could you *lend* me your map?

16 *Use of* yào

In addition to the meaning of 'to want' which we learnt in Lesson 7, **yào** can also be used in front of verbs to indicate that something, often a planned action, is happening in the near future. For example:

Susan *yào* qù Zhōngguó lǚyóu.
Susan is going to China to travel.

Wǒ fùmǔ liùyuè *yào* lái Yīngguó.
My parents are coming to England in June.

17 Zhōngshān Dàxué

Zhongshan University (**Zhōngshān Dàxué**) was named after Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the first Chinese republic, whose given name was **Zhōngshān** (literally meaning 'middle mountain'). **Yat-sen** was his other given name.

18 *Verb phrase* zhǎo dào

When the phrase **zhǎo dào** is preceded by **néng** or **kěyi**, it means 'to be able to find'. If you cannot find something, put **bù** between **zhǎo** and **dào**. For example:

A: **Nǐ *néng zhǎo dào* huǒchē zhàn ma?**
Can you find the railway station?
B: **Zhǎo *bù* dào.**
I *can't.*

When **zhǎo dào** is followed by **le**, it means 'to have found' or 'found', and if you have not or did not find something, put the negation word **méi(yǒu)** in front of **zhǎo dào**. For example:

A: **Nǐ *zhǎo dào* nǐde qiánbāo *le* ma?**
Have you found your wallet?
B: ***Méi yǒu* zhǎo dào.**
No, I *haven't* found it.

19 *Verb* xiāngxìn

If you want to say 'I don't believe it', you can either say **Wǒ bù *xiāngxìn*** or **Wǒ bù *xìn*.** In spoken Chinese, **xiāng** is often omitted from **xiāngxìn**. For example:

A: **Wǒ jīnnián sānshíwǔ suì.**	A: I'm thirty-five this year.
B: **Wǒ bù *xìn*.**	B: I don't believe it.

20 *Use of* qí

When **qí** is followed by **zìxíngchē**, it means 'to ride a bike', 'by bike' or 'go cycling'. For example:

Nǐ huì *qí* zìxíngchē ma?
Can you ride a bike?

Zuótiān, wǒ *qí zìxíngchē* qù le Tiān'ānmén.
I *went* to Tian'anmen *by bike* yesterday.

Ní xǐhuan *qí zìxíngchē* ma?
Do you like *cycling*?

21 *Use of* xūyào

The verb **xūyào** means 'to require' or 'to need'. It can also be translated as 'It takes . . .' in certain contexts. For example:

Tā *xūyào* yí jiàn máoyī.
He *needs* a jumper.

Qí zìxíngchē qù Zhōngshān Dàxué *xūyào* èrshí fēnzhōng.
It *takes* twenty minutes to get to Zhongshan University by bike.

22 Xiǎoshí *as opposed to* diǎn

Xiǎoshí (hour) is used for the duration of time and **diǎn** is used to tell the time. For example:

A: **Cāntīng jǐ *diǎn* kāimén?**
What *time* does the restaurant open?

B: **Hái yǒu yī ge *xiǎoshí.***
Still an *hour* to go.

Let us compare the use of **bàn** (half) in combination with **diǎn** and **xiǎoshí**:

yī diǎn *bàn*	half past one
yī ge *bàn* xiǎoshí	one hour and a half
***bàn* ge xiǎoshí**	half an hour

Exercises

Exercise 6

What do you say if you want to know how long it takes to:

(a) cycle to Zhongshan University
(b) walk to the railway station
(c) get to Tian'anmen Square by bus?

Exercise 7

What does the verb **jiè** mean in the following sentences? Write 'borrow' or 'lend':

(a) Wǒ xiǎng jiè yīxià nǐde zìxíngchē.
(b) Nǐ kěyi jiè gěi wǒ yīxiē qián ma?
(c) Wǒ bù xiǎng jiè wǒ fùmǔ de qián.
(d) Xiǎo Fāng jiè gěi le Lǎo Wáng wǔshí kuài qián.

Exercise 8

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

(a) I don't believe that you don't have a bike.
(b) I'm going to Shanghai next Saturday.
(c) Frank didn't find Zhongshan University.
(d) You'd better check the map.
(e) It takes more than an hour to cycle to my university.
(f) This is a good idea.

Characters

Recognizing three signs

厕所
cè suǒ
toilet

公用电话
gōng yòng diàn huà
public telephone

火车站
huǒ chē zhàn
railway station

Exercise 9

Match the following signs on the left with the English equivalent on the right:

1 餐馆
2 旅游局
3 邮局
4 银行
5 饭店
6 商店

(a) hotel
(b) tourist bureau
(c) bank
(d) post-office
(e) shop
(f) restaurant

Reading/listening comprehension (multiple choice)

1 Below are five Chinese sentences. Underneath each sentence are three English sentences. Read or listen to (if you have the

recording) the Chinese sentence first and tick the English sentence which is closest in meaning to the original Chinese sentence:

A **Gōngyòng diànhuà zài shí lù gōnggòng qìchē zhàn de zuǒ biān.**

(a) There is no public telephone nearby.
(b) The number 10 bus stop is on the left of the public telephone.
(c) The public telephone is on the left of the number 10 bus stop.

B **Nǐ zuìhǎo zuò èrshí lù chē qù huǒchē zhàn.**

(a) You should walk to the bus station.
(b) You'd better go to the station by bus.
(c) You'd better go to the station by bike.

C **Qí zìxíngchē dào Běijīng Fàndiàn xūyào yī ge bàn xiǎoshí zuǒyòu.**

(a) It takes about an hour and a half to get to the Beijing Hotel by bike.
(b) It takes half an hour to get to the Beijing Hotel by bus.
(c) It takes an hour to get to the Beijing Hotel by bike.

D **Wǒ méi zhǎo dào wǒde qiánbāo.**

(a) I found my wallet.
(b) I failed to find my wallet.
(c) I can't find my wallet.

E **Tā bù jìde qù Zhōngshān Dàxué zěnme zǒu.**

(a) She cannot remember Zhongshan University.
(b) She remembers Zhongshan University.
(c) She cannot remember how to get to Zhongshan University.

2 Read the following phrases and add the correct tone marks. If you have the recording, listen first, and then add the correct tone marks:

(a)	**Qing zuo.**	Sit down, please.	(b)	**E si le.**	Starving.
(c)	**you kong**	to be free	(d)	**chi de kuai**	to eat quickly
(e)	**nar**	there	(f)	**Wo bu xin.**	I don't believe it.

---

11 Mǎi qìchē piào hé huǒchē piào

买汽车票和火车票

Buying bus and train tickets

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- buy bus and train tickets
- say which train you wish to take
- use more sophisticated phrases to modify nouns by using **de**
- make more sophisticated comparisons
- write and recognize more characters

Dialogue 1

Yǒu rén mǎi piào ma? 有人买票吗？

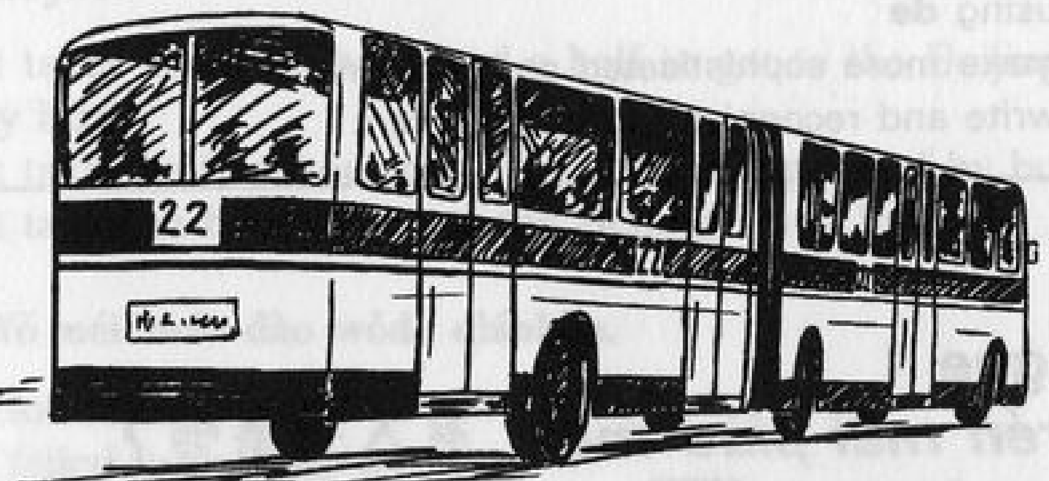
Fares, please!

Andrew, a sales manager for a publishing company, is travelling in China. Today, he wants to try to find his way around without a tourist guide. At the moment he is on a bus

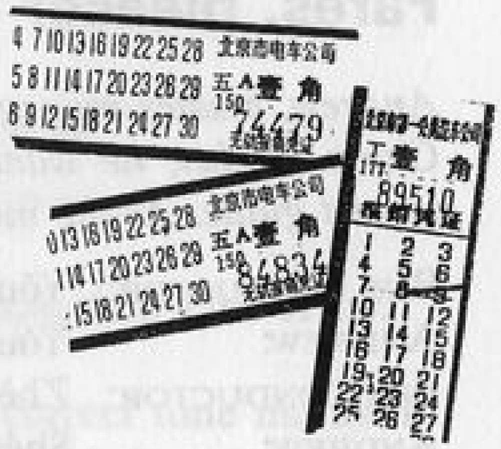
Bus conductor: Yǒu rén mǎi piào ma?
Andrew: Yǒu. Wǒ mǎi yī zhāng qù dòngwùyuán de piào.
Bus conductor: Zhè liàng chē bù qù dòngwùyuán.
Andrew: Shénme? Wǒ zuò cuò chē le ma?
Bus conductor: Bié jí. Nǐ xià yī zhàn xià chē, huàn shíbā lù diànchē.
Andrew: Duìbùqǐ, wǒ méi tīng qīng. Qǐng màn yīdiǎn shuō.
Bus conductor: (*repeats slowly*) Nǐ xià yī zhàn xià chē, huàn shíbā lù diànchē.
Andrew: Xièxie. Nà, wǒ mǎi yī zhāng piào. Duōshǎo qián?
Bus conductor: Yī máo.

PASSENGER: Wǒ gānghǎo yě qù huàn shíbālù. Nǐ gēn wó zǒu ba.
ANDREW: Tài xièxie nǐ le.

BUS CONDUCTOR: 有人买票吗？
ANDREW: 有。我买一张去动物园的票。
BUS CONDUCTOR: 这辆车不去动物园。
ANDREW: 什么？我坐错车了吗？
BUS CONDUCTOR: 别急。你下一站下车，换十八路电车。
ANDREW: 对不起，我没听清。请慢一点说。
BUS CONDUCTOR: 你下一站下车，换十八路电车。
ANDREW: 谢谢。那，我买一张票。多少钱？
BUS CONDUCTOR: 一毛。
PASSENGER: 我刚好也去换十八路。你跟我走吧。
ANDREW: 太谢谢你了。



Vocabulary



yǒu rén	有人	anybody/somebody [*lit.* 'have people']
piào	票	ticket
zhāng	张	[measure word, see Note 3]
dòngwùyuán	动物园	the zoo [*lit.* 'animal park']
liàng	辆	[measure word, see Note 3]
cuò	错	wrongly/to be wrong
bié	别	do not
xià yī zhàn	下一站	next stop
xià chē	下车	to get off
diànchē	电车	tram/streetcar [*lit.* 'electric vehicle']
méi tīng qīng	没听清	did not hear clearly
màn	慢	slowly/slow/to be slow
gānghǎo	刚好	to happen to/by chance/just as well

Notes to Dialogue 1

1 *On a Chinese bus*

Buses in mainland China always have a conductor who sells tickets and ensures that everyone has one. The bus driver's job is only to drive.

2 *Use of* Yǒu rén

When **Yǒu rén** is used in a yes/no question, it means 'Is there anybody who . .?' or simply 'Anybody . . .?' For example:

***Yǒu rén* xiǎng hē kāfēi ma?**
Is there anybody who'd like to have coffee?

Zhèr, *yǒu rén* jiào Liú Xiá ma?
Anybody called Liu Xia here?

When **Yǒu rén** is used in affirmative sentences, it means 'someone/somebody'. For example:

***Yǒu rén* gěi nǐ mǎi le yī tiáo lǐngdài.**
Someone has bought you a tie.

3 *Measure words* zhāng *and* liàng

The measure word **zhāng** is used before nouns such as **piào** (ticket), **bàozhǐ** (newspaper), **zhǐ** (sheets), etc. whenever required. For example:

liǎng *zhāng* gōnggòng chìchē piào	two bus tickets
yī *zhāng* huǒchē piào	one train ticket

The measure word **liàng** is used before nouns such as **gōnggòng qìchē** (bus), **huǒchē** (train), **fēijī** (plane), **zìxíngchē** (bike), etc. For example:

sān *liàng* diànchē	three trams
yī *liàng* zìxíngchē	one bike

4 *Using* de *to link a verbal phrase with a noun*

In English, prepositions such as 'in', 'to', etc. are used to specify nouns (e.g. a woman *in* a red jumper; a ticket *to* London). Also, in English, these modifying phrases or clauses come after the noun. This situation is very different in Chinese. Verbal phrases, not prepositions, are used to specify or modify nouns and they come before nouns. They are linked by **de**. For example:

Wǒ mǎi yī zhāng qù dòngwùyuán *de* piào.
Lit. I buy one go to zoo ticket.
A ticket to the zoo, please.

Nà ge chuān hóng máoyī *de* rén shì wǒ jiějie.
Lit. That wear red jumper person is my elder sister.
The one in the red jumper is my elder sister.

5 *Use of* cuò

When **cuò** is used to mean 'to be wrong', it must be followed by **le**. For example:

Duìbùqǐ, wǒ *cuò le*. Sorry, *I'm wrong*.

Cuò can also be used as an adverb to modify verbs. For instance, in English the sentence *I got it wrong* can be used to refer to things one has said, seen, heard, etc. However, in Chinese, you must say **Wǒ shuō cuò le** (*lit.* 'I spoke wrong.'), **Wǒ kàn cuò le** (*lit.* 'I saw wrong'), **Wǒ tīng cuò le** (*lit.* 'I heard wrong'), etc. depending on the context. For example:

(A to C): **Wǒmen xīngqīsì qù Shànghǎi.**
We are going to Shanghai on Thursday.

(B interrupts): **Nǐ *shuō cuò le*. Shì xīngqīsān.**
You *got it wrong*. It's Wednesday.

When a verb takes an object (e.g. 'to take the bus' – 'the bus' being the object of 'to take'), **cuò** is placed after the verb but before the object. **Le** can be put either after **cuò** or after the object providing that the object that follows the verb is not a very long phrase. For example:

Zāogāo, wǒ diǎn *cuò le* cài. Damn it! I ordered the *wrong* dish.
object

Wǒ zuò *cuò* chē *le* ma? Have I taken the *wrong* bus?
object

6 *Use of* bié

The word **bié**, meaning 'do not', is only used in imperative sentences (e.g. 'Don't smoke'). It is always placed before the verb. For example:

***Bié* jí. Hái yǒu shíjiān.**	*Don't* worry. There's still time.
***Bié* gàosu Sàisai wǒ zài zhèr.**	*Don't* tell Saisai that I'm here.

7 Xià ge *and* xià yī . . .

In Lesson 3, we learnt the phrase **xià ge** when it was used in **xià ge xīngqī** (next week) with **yī** omitted. The complete form is **xià yī ge xīngqī**. **Yī** is usually omitted when it is followed by the measure word **gè**. Numbers other than **yī** cannot be omitted. For example:

xià *liǎng* ge xīngqī	next *two* weeks
xià *sān* ge yuè	next *three* months

We have also learnt that some nouns require measure words other than **gè**. In these cases, you must use **xià** + number + that measure word to mean 'next'. For example:

yī *liàng* zìxíngchē one bike → ***xià yī liàng* zìxíngchē** *next* bike
sān *zhāng* piào three tickets → ***xià sān zhāng* piào** *next* three tickets

There are a couple of nouns such as **zhàn** (stop), **bù** (step), etc., which can be used as measure words. In this case, you must use **xià** + number + noun to mean 'next'. For example:

yī zhàn one stop → ***xià yī zhàn*** next stop
liǎng bù two steps → ***xià liǎng bù*** next two steps

8 *Use of* gānghǎo

This phrase is always placed before verbs. For example:

Wǒ *gānghǎo* yào qù huǒchē zhàn. Wǒ dài nǐ qù.
I happen to be going to the railway station. I'll take you there.

Wǒ wàng le Zhōngwén zěnme shuō 'toilet'. *Gānghǎo* nà ge rén huì shuō yīdiǎn Yīngwén.
I forgot how to say 'toilet' in Chinese. Just as well that chap could speak a little bit of English.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Use **de** to form one complete sentence from the pairs of sentences below. Then translate them into English:

Example: **Chuān hóng máoyī** (wear red jumper).
Nà ge rén shì wǒde gēge.

Change to: **Nà ge chuān hóng máoyī *de* rén shì wǒde gēge.**

(a) Qù dòngwùyuán (*go to the zoo*). Wǒ mǎi sān zhāng piào.
(b) Gāng dào (*just arrived*). Nà ge nánhái shì Lǎo Liú de érzi.
(c) Chángchang chí dào (*always be late*).
Wáng jīnglǐ bù xǐhuan nàxiē rén (nàxiē *means 'those'*).

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate measure words:

(a) Tā mǎi le liǎng ________ zhēnsī lǐngdài.
(b) Yī ________ qù huǒchē zhàn de piào duōshǎo qián?
(c) Nǐ zuò cuò chē le. Zhè ________ chē bù qù huǒchē zhàn.
(d) Tā mǎi le wǔ ________ Qīngdǎo píjiǔ

Exercise 3

What do you say to yourself when you realize that:

(a) you have taken the wrong bus
(b) you have ordered the wrong dish
(c) you have called someone the wrong name
(d) you have bought the wrong coffee

Exercise 4

You tell your friend not to:

(a) worry
(b) take a bus
(c) tell Lao Wang how old you are
(d) speak English
(e) lend his bike to Liu Hong

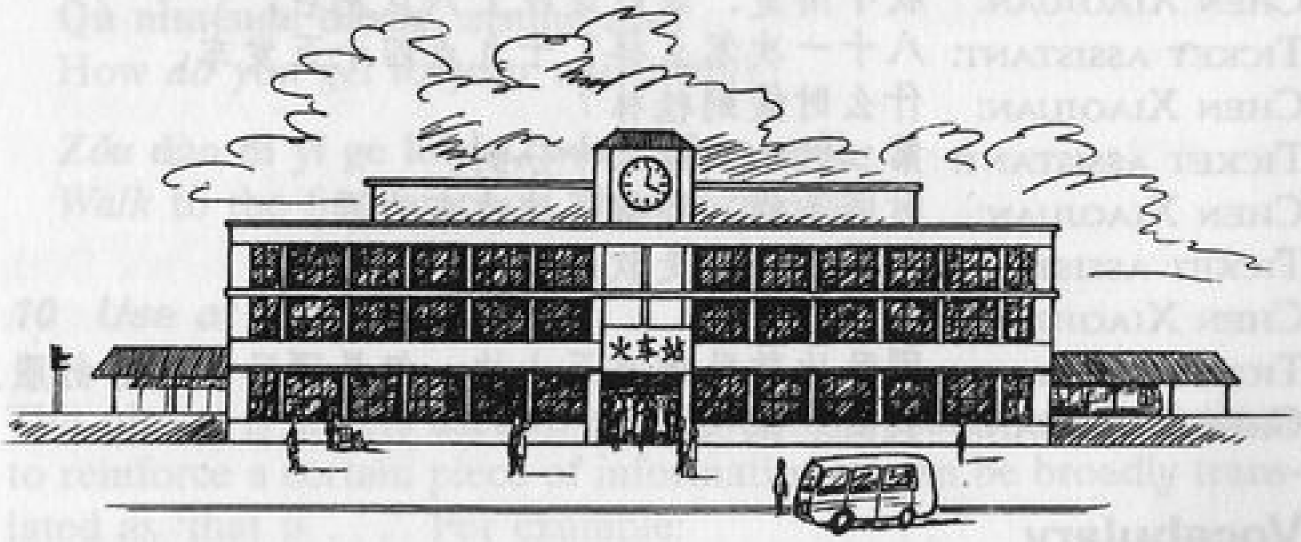
Exercise 5

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

(a) Next stop is the zoo.
(b) I didn't know that you were going away for the next two weeks.
(c) You need to get off at the next stop and change to bus number 12.
(d) Is there anybody called Kan Jiā in this hotel?
(e) Sorry, I didn't hear it clearly.
(f) Please speak slowly.

Dialogue 2
Mǎi huǒchē piào 买火车票 Buying train tickets

Chen Xiaojuan, who is an American Chinese born in Taiwan, is travelling in China by herself. She wants to take a train journey from Chendu to Guilin



Chén Xiǎojuān: Qǐng wèn, zhè shì shòupiào chù ma?
Ticket assistant: Shì de.
Chén Xiǎojuān: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī zhāng qù Guìlín de huǒchē piào.
Ticket assistant: Shénme shíhou zǒu?
Chén Xiǎojuān: Xià ge xīngqīsān, jiù shì liùyuè sì hào.
Ticket assistant: Nǐ dǎsuàn chéng nǎ cì lièchē?
Chén Xiǎojuān: Wǒ bù qīngchu. Zuìhǎo shì wǎnshang liù diǎn zuǒyòu.

7月18日
第 7 车厢
第 12 号
41 次
空调

Ticket assistant: Bāshíyī cì zěnme yàng? Shíjiǔ diǎn sìshíwǔ fāchē.
Chén Xiǎojuān: Shénme shíhou dào Guìlín?
Ticket assistant: Dì èr tiān shíliù diǎn èrshí fēn dào.
Chén Xiǎojuān: Shíjiān bù cuò. Wǒ jiù mǎi zhè cì chē de piào.
Ticket assistant: Nǐ yào yìngwò háishi ruǎnwò?
Chén Xiǎojuān: Wǒ bù dǒng.
Ticket assistant: Yìngwò bǐ ruǎnwò piányi wǔshí kuài, dànshì yìngwò méi ruǎnwò shūfu.
Chén Xiǎojuān: Wǒ yào yī zhāng yìngwò.

Chen Xiaojuan: 请问，这是售票处吗？
Ticket assistant: 是的。
Chen Xiaojuan: 我想买一张去桂林的火车票。
Ticket assistant: 什么时候走？
Chen Xiaojuan: 下个星期三，就是六月四号。
Ticket assistant: 你打算乘哪次列车？
Chen Xiaojuan: 我不清楚。最好是晚上六点左右。
Ticket assistant: 八十一次怎么样？十九点四十五发车。
Chen Xiaojuan: 什么时候到桂林？
Ticket assistant: 第二天十六点二十分到。
Chen Xiaojuan: 时间不错。我就买这次车的票。
Ticket assistant: 你要硬卧还是软卧？
Chen Xiaojuan: 我不懂。
Ticket assistant: 硬卧比软卧便宜五十块，但是硬卧没软卧舒服。
Chen Xiaojuan: 我要一张硬卧。

Vocabulary

shòupiào chù	售票处	ticket office [*lit.* 'sell ticket place']
Guìlín	桂林	[a city in the southwest of China]
huǒchē piào	火车票	train ticket
zǒu	走	to leave
jiù shì	就是	that is
chéng	乘	to take/to catch [train, bus, plane, etc.]
cì	次	number
lièchē	列车	train
qīngchu	清楚	to be clear/clearly

zuìhǎo	最好	ideally
fāchē	发车	to depart/departure
dì èr tiān	第二天	the following day [*lit.* 'the second day']
bù cuò	不错	quite good/quite well [*lit.* 'not wrong']
yìngwò	硬卧	hard-sleeper
ruǎnwò	软卧	soft-sleeper
dǒng	懂	to understand

Notes to Dialogue 2

9 Use of the verb zǒu

The verb **zǒu** has several meanings. In Dialogue 2, it means 'to leave'. However, it can also mean 'to get there', 'to walk', etc. depending on the context. For example:

Nǐ māma shénme shíhou *zǒu*?
When is your mother *leaving*?

Nǐ xiǎng *zǒu*lù háishi zuò chē?
Do you want to *walk* or take the bus?

Qù nǐménde dàxué, zěnme *zǒu*?
How *do you get* to your university?

***Zǒu* dào dì yī ge lùkǒu, wǎng dōng guǎi.**
Walk to the first junction, then turn east.

10 Use of jiù shì

This phrase is always used to explain things further and sometimes to reinforce a certain piece of information. It can be broadly translated as 'that is . . .'. For example:

A: **Nǐ qīzi shénme shíhou dào?**
When is your wife arriving?

B: **Xià ge xīngqīliù, *jiù shì* sānyuè sān hào.**
Next Saturday, that is, 3 March.

Sometimes, there is no need to translate **jiù shì** into English. For example:

Tiějūn, *jiù shì* Xiǎoméi de jiějie, jiè gěi le wǒ tāde zìxíngchē.
Tiejun, Xiaomei's elder sister, lent me her bike.

11 *Use of* cì

All the passenger trains in China are numbered. **Cì**, meaning 'number', is used between a number and that train in the same way as **lù** is used between a number and a bus or tram. For example:

jiǔ *cì* lièchē *no*. 9 train **shíbā *cì* lièchē** *no*. 18 train

12 *Difference between* huǒchē *and* lièchē

Huǒchē is a general term for trains whilst **lièchē** usually refers to a specific train. For example:

Wǒ bù xǐhuan zuò *huǒchē*.
I don't like taking *trains*.

Shíyī cì *lièchē* shísì diǎn líng wǔ fāchē.
Train no. 11 departs at 14:05.

It is inappropriate rather than wrong to use **huǒchē** for a specific train. The term **lièchē** is often shortened to **chē**. For example:

Shíyī cì *chē* dào le ma? Has the number 9 *train* arrived?
Zhè shì qù Guìlín de *chē* ma? Is this the *train* to Guilin?

13 *Difference between* chéng *and* zuò

There is no difference in meaning between these two terms. Both **chéng** and **zuò** can be followed by road vehicles, planes and ships when the meaning 'to take' or 'to catch' is intended. The only difference is that **chéng** is more formal than **zuò**. For example:

(A train-conductor says to a customer)
Huānyíng nín *chéng* èrshíyī cì lièchē.
Welcome to [travel with] no. 21 train.

When the phrase **chéng/zuò** + means of transportation precedes the verb **qù** (to go), it means 'to go by train/bus, etc.'. For example:

Xiǎojuān *zuò* huǒchē *qù* Guìlín.
Xiaojuan *is going* to Guilin *by train*.

14 *Use of* bù cuò

Literally, **bù cuò** means 'not bad'. However, the Chinese **bù cuò** actually means 'quite good' or 'quite well'. For example:

Zhè ge fàndiàn *bù cuò*.
This hotel is *quite good*.

A: **Nǐ fùmǔ zuìjìn zěnme yàng?**
How are your parents these days?

B: ***Bù cuò*, xièxie.**
Quite well, thank you.

15 *More on making comparisons*

In Lesson 8, we learnt to make simple comparisons. For example, we learnt how to say 'A is older than B', but we did not learn how to say 'A is five years older than B', 'B is not as old as A' or 'B is less expensive than A'. Let us compare these three sentences:

Pattern: A + **bǐ** + B + adjective

Dǒng Mín *bǐ* Gù Liáng dà.
Dong Min is older than Gu Liang.

Pattern: A + **bǐ** + B + adjective + *specifics*

Dǒng Mín bǐ Gù Liáng dà *wǔ suì*.
Dong Min is five years older than Gu Liang.

Pattern: B + **méi** or **méi yǒu** + A + adjective

Gù Liáng *méi* Dǒng Mín dà.
Gu Liang is not as old as Dong Min.

Let us see some more examples:

Yìngwò bǐ ruǎnwò guì *wǔshí kuài*.
Hard-sleepers are fifty yuan more expensive than soft-sleepers.

Xīn Qín bǐ Miáo Lán kuài *yī fēnzhōng*.
Xin Qin is one minute faster than Miao Lan.

Yìngwò *méi* ruǎnwò guì.
Hard-sleepers are less expensive than soft-sleepers.

Jīntiān *méi yǒu* zuótiān lěng.
Today is not as cold as yesterday.

Exercises

Exercise 6

You want to tell the railway ticket-assistant that you want to buy:

(a) two tickets to Beijing
(b) one ticket to Shanghai on 8 March
(c) three hard-sleepers to Guilin
(d) two tickets for the number 26 train

Exercise 7

Make as many comparative sentences as possible based on the two sentences in each group:

Example: Yìngwò piào wǔshí wǔ kuài. Ruǎnwò piào yì bǎi kuài.

Yìngwò piào bǐ ruǎnwò piào piányi sìshíwǔ kuài.

or Ruǎnwò piào bǐ yìngwò piào guì sìshíwǔ kuài.

or Yìngwò méi yóu ruǎnwò guì.

(a) Qīngdǎo píjiǔ yī kuài qī máo yī píng.
Běijīng píjiǔ yī kuài yī máo yī píng.
(b) Xiǎoméi sānshíyī suì.
Andrew sānshí suì.
(c) Lǎo Wáng juéde Zhōngguó fàn hǎochī.
Lǎo Wáng juéde xīcān ('western food') bù tài hǎochī.
(d) Běijīng de xiàtiān hěn rè.
Lúndūn (London) de xiàtiān bù tài rè.

Exercise 8

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

(a) The train arrives in Guilin at 13:05 the following day.
(b) I leave on Friday, that is, 25 March.
(c) My parents are quite well healthwise.
(d) What time does the number 67 train depart?

Characters

Recognizing two signs

售	票	处
shòu	**piào**	**chù**

ticket office

公	共	汽	车	站
gōng	**gòng**	**qì**	**chē**	**zhàn**

bus stop

Exercise 9

Use the following characters (as many times as you wish) to form as many phrases as you can:

买　好　票　看　吃　人

Reading/listening comprehension

1 Below is a departure timetable for some trains. Use it to answer the following questions in Chinese:

CHE CI	MUDIDI	FACHE SHIJIAN
10	Kūnmíng	9:50
36	Xiàmén	20:10
69	Wūlǔmùqí	17:05
121	Lánzhōu	7:45

Vocabulary

chē cì	train number
mùdìdì	destination

Questions

A **Nǎ cì chē qù Kūnmíng?**
B **Liùshíjiǔ cì chē jǐ diǎn fāchē?**
C **Qù Xiàmén de lièchē jǐ diǎn fāchē?**
D **Qù Lánzhōu de chē shíqī diǎn fāchē ma?**
E **Liùshíjiǔ cì chē qù nǎr?**

2 Below are four sentences. Read each sentence first and then decide if the interpretation below is correct or not by writing 'true' or 'false'. If you have the recording, listen to the sentence first, and then decide if the interpretation is 'true' or 'false':

(a) **Wó xiǒng mǎi sān zhāng qù Yúnnán de huǒchē piào.**
I'd like to buy three train tickets to Yunnan.
(b) **Wǒ māma bù xiǎng zuò wǎnshang fāchē de huǒchē.**
My mother doesn't like taking trains.
(c) **Rúguǒ méi yìngwò dehuà, wǒ jiù mǎi míngtiān de ruǎnwò.**
If there aren't any hard-sleepers, I'm not going.
(d) **Qǐng zuò shí lù chē qù Běijīng Fàndiàn.**
Please take the number 10 bus to get to the Beijing Hotel.

---

12 Zài fàndiàn 在饭店

At the hotel

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ask about the availability of hotel rooms
- describe the kind of room you would like to have
- use ordinal numbers with appropriate measure words
- make some complaints
- recognize more characters

Dialogue 1

Yǒu kòng fángjiān ma? 有空房间吗？

Any vacancies?

Jonathan has just finished a conference in Beijing, and he would like to stay on for a couple of days in a hotel near the centre of the city. So he has checked out of the conference hotel and goes into a downtown hotel

JONATHAN: Qǐng wèn, nǐmen yǒu kòng fángjiān ma?
RECEPTIONIST: Yào kàn qíngkuàng. Nǐ yào dānrén fángjiān háishi shuāngrén fángjiān?
JONATHAN: Dān jiān.
RECEPTIONIST: Zhù jǐ tiān?
JONATHAN: Sān tiān.
RECEPTIONIST: Ràng wǒ cháchá. (*after checking the computer*) Zhēn qiǎo! Yǒu yī jiān kòng fángjiān.
JONATHAN: Dān jiān dài wèishēng jiān ma?
RECEPTIONIST: Dài.
JONATHAN: Duō shǎo qián yī tiān?

Receptionist: Liǎng bǎi sān shí yuán.
Jonathan: Wǒ yào le.

(*after Jonathan has filled in all the necessary forms . . .*)

Receptionist: Zhè shì nǐde fángjiān yàoshi. Fángjiān zài dì sān céng.

Jonathan: 请问，你们有空房间吗？
Receptionist: 要看情况。你要单人房间还是双人房间？
Jonathan: 单间。
Receptionist: 住几天？
Jonathan: 三天。
Receptionist: 让我查查。(...) 真巧！有一间空房间。
Jonathan: 单间带卫生间吗？
Receptionist: 带。
Jonathan: 多少钱一天？
Receptionist: 两百三十元。
Jonathan: 我要了。

Receptionist: 这是你的钥匙。房间在第三层。

Vocabulary

kòng	空	vacant/free
fángjiān	房间	room
Yào kàn qíngkuàng	要看情况	It depends [*lit.* 'will see situation']
dānrén	单人	single [*lit.* 'single person']
shuāngrén	双人	double [*lit.* 'double people']
chácha	查查	to check
zhēn qiǎo	真巧	What a coincidence!/coincidentally
jiān	间	[measure word for rooms, see Note 6]
dài	带	to include/to have/with
wèishēng jiān	卫生间	bathroom [*lit.* 'hygiene room']
yàoshi	钥匙	key
céng	层	floor/layer

Notes to Dialogue 1

1 *Use of* kòng fángjiān

Literally, **kòng fángjiān** means 'empty room'. The word **kòng** used here is the same **kòng** as in **yǒu kòng** (to have time) in Lesson 9. In the context of booking into a hotel, **kòng fángjiān** can mean 'vacancy' or 'rooms available'. For example:

Duìbuqǐ. Wǒmen méi yǒu *kòng fángjiān*.
Sorry. We don't have any *vacancies*.

Nǐ zhīdao Běijīng Fàndiàn yǒu *kòng fángjiān* ma?
Do you know if there are any *rooms* available in the Beijing Hotel?

2 *Phrase* kàn qíngkuàng

This is a very useful phrase. We actually learnt the term **qíngkuàng** in Lesson 5 in sentences such as **Gàosu wǒ nǐde *qíngkuàng*** (Tell me about yourself). The phrase **Kàn qíngkuàng** or **Yào kàn qíngkuàng** means 'It depends'. For example:

A: **Nǐ míngtiān qù yóuyǒng ma?**
Are you going swimming tomorrow?

B: ***Kàn qíngkuàng.***
It depends.

If you want to say 'It depends on something', you must say **Yào kàn** + something. For example:

A: **Nǐ xiǎng mǎi zhēnsī lǐngdài ma?**
Do you want to buy some silk ties?
B: ***Yào kàn jiàgé.***
It depends on the price.

A: **Nǐ qí zìxíngchē shàngbān ma?**
Do you go to work by bike?
B: ***Yào kàn tiānqì.***
It depends on the weather.

3 *Shortening of noun phrases*

Some noun phrases or proper nouns sometimes get shortened by omitting certain parts. Unfortunately, there are no rules to follow. Below are a few phrases we have already learnt which can be shortened:

dānrén fángjiān	→	***dān jiān***	single room
shuāngrén fángjiān	→	***shuāng jiān***	double room
Běijīng Dàxué	→	***Běi Dà***	Beijing University

4 Use of dài

In Lesson 7, **dài** was used as a verb to mean 'to take' or 'to bring'. Here it is also used as a verb but to mean 'to include' or 'to have' (in the sense 'to come with' as opposed to 'to possess'). For example:

> **Nǐde fángjiān *dài* wèishēng jiān ma?**
> Does your room *include* a bathroom?
>
> **Liùshíqī cì lièchē *dài* kōngtiáo ma?**
> Does the no. 67 train *have* air-conditioning?

Dài can also be used as a preposition to mean 'with'. It is always placed after the noun phrase. For example:

> **Shuāng jiān *dài* wèishēng jiān duōshǎo qián?**
> How much is it for a double room *with* bathroom?
>
> **Wǒ xǐhuan kāfēi *dài* niúnǎi.**
> I like coffee *with* milk.

5 Duō shǎo qián yī tiān?

When you ask about the hotel tariff in English, you say *How much is it per night?* In Chinese, you say 'How much is it per day?' For example:

> **Dān jiān *duō shǎo qián yī tiān*?**
> *How much is it per night* for a single room?
>
> **Běijīng Fàndiàn de shuāng jiān sān bǎi yuán *yī tiān*.**
> Double rooms in the Beijing Hotel cost three hundred yuan *per night*.

In the west, the price is per person. In mainland China, the price quoted for a double room is usually for two people. However, if you choose to have a double room and you are the only customer, you still have to pay the double room price.

6 Use of ordinal numbers with measure words

In Lesson 10, we learnt how to say ordinal numbers, i.e. **dì yī** (first), **dì èr** (second). When ordinal numbers precede nouns that require the measure word **gè**, you must put **gè** after the ordinal number if you want to refer to any one of them. For example:

liǎng *ge* cāntīng	two dining-rooms	***dì èr ge***	the second one
wǔ *ge* dà xuésheng	five university students	***dì wǔ ge***	the fifth one

If the noun used requires a measure word other than **ge**, you must put that measure word after the ordinal number. For example:

sān *liàng* zìxíngchē	three bikes	→	**dì sān *liàng***	the third bike
liǎng *jiān* fāngjiān	two rooms	→	**dì èr *jiān***	the second room
liù *céng*	six floors	→	**dì liù *céng***	the sixth floor

Note that the word **céng** is only used to refer to different floors in a building. It cannot be used to mean the 'floor' in, for example, 'wooden floor'.

Nouns such as **tiān** (day), **nián** (year), etc., which do not require measure words, must follow the ordinal number. For example:

yī *tiān*	one *day*	→	**dì yī *tiān***	the first *day*
sì *nián*	four *years*	→	**dì sì *nián***	the fourth *year*

Exercises

Exercise 1

Below is the price information in a hotel brochure. Read it first and then answer the questions in Chinese:

Fángjiān zhǒnglèi	Jiàgé (měi tiān)
dānrén fángjiān (bù dài wèishēng jiān)	¥55.00
dānrén fángjiān (dài wèishēng jiān)	¥85.00
shuāngrén fángjiān (bù dài wèishēng jiān)	¥122.00
shuāngrén fángjiān (dài wèishēng jiān)	¥185.00

zhǒnglèi	type
měi tiān	each day/everyday

(a) Dān jiān dài wèishēng jiān duō shǎo qián yī tiān?
(b) Shuāng jiān dài wèishēng jiān duō shǎo qián yī tiān?
(c) Shénme fángjiān wǔshíwǔ yuán yī tiān?

Exercise 2

You tell the receptionist at a hotel that you would like:

(a) a single room with bathroom
(b) a double room with bathroom
(c) a single room for three nights

Exercise 3

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

(a) Do you have any rooms available?
(b) My room does not have a telephone.
(c) Your room is on the fourth floor.
(d) The third bike on the left is mine.

Dialogue 2

Diàndēng huài le 电灯坏了 The light is not working

The following morning, Jonathan bumps into the duty manager of the hotel

Duty manager: Zǎoshang hǎo. Nín zuówǎn shuì de hǎo ma?
Jonathan: Lǎoshí shuō, shuì de bù hǎo.
Duty manager: Zěnme huí shì?
Jonathan: Zuótiān wǎnshang, gébì fángjiān hěn chǎo. Chǎo dào bànyè liǎng diǎn.
Duty manager: Zhēn bàoqiàn. Wǒ huì chǔlǐ zhè jiàn shì.
Jonathan: Xièxie. Ò, duì le. Wǒde fángjiān lǐ yǒu ge diàndēng huài le.
Duty manager: Shì ma? Wǒ yīdìng ràng rén qù xiū. Hái yǒu biéde wèntí ma?
Jonathan: Zànshí méi yǒu. Huí jiàn.

Duty manager: 早上好。您昨晚睡得好吗?
Jonathan: 老实说，睡得不好。
Duty manager: 怎么回事?
Jonathan: 昨天晚上，隔壁房间很吵。吵到半夜两点。
Duty manager: 真抱歉。我会处理这件事。

Jonathan: 谢谢。噢，对了。我的房间里有个电灯坏了。
Duty manager: 是吗? 我一定让人去修。还有别的问题吗?
Jonathan: 暂时没有。回见。

Vocabulary

lǎoshí shuō	老实说	frankly speaking/to be honest
shì	事	thing/matter
Zěnme huí shì?	怎么回事?	What's the matter?
gébì	隔壁	next door
chǎo	吵	to be noisy
bànyè	半夜	early hours of the morning
zhēn bàoqiàn	真抱歉	many apologies
chǔlǐ	处理	to see to/to handle
zhè jiàn shì	这件事	this matter
jiàn	件	[measure word, see Note 10]
duì le	对了	right/by the way
lǐ	里	inside
diàndēng	电灯	light [*lit.* 'electric light']
huài le	坏了	to have broken/does not work
ràng rén	让人	to send for someone
xiū	修	to repair
wèntí	问题	problem
zànshí	暂时	at the moment/temporarily

Notes to Dialogue 2

7 Zěnme húi shì?

This is a very colloquial phrase. The complete phrase should be **Zěnme yī huí shì?** (*lit.* 'How one thing?' – **huí** is another measure word for matters). This phrase is usually used if something has gone wrong and you want to find out about it. It means 'What's the matter?', 'What's the problem?' or 'What happened?' The word **shì**, which is a different word from **shì** (be), is a general term used to refer to abstract things. For example:

Wǒ míngtiān yǒu *shì*.
I've got *things* to do tomorrow.

Shénme *shì*?
What is it?

Wǒ yǒu liǎng jiàn *shì* gàosu nǐ.
I've got two *things* to tell you.

8 More on the past tense

So far, we have learnt two different ways to indicate a past event or an event which is related to the past by using **le** or **guo** together with some verbs. However, you must not use either of the above two devices in sentences which describe a stable state of affairs in the past as opposed to momentary action. In the former case, the past tense is indicated by time-related phrases such as **zuótiān** (yesterday), **shàng ge xīngqī** (last week), etc. In particular, **le** or **guo** must not be used in the following four sentence types:

(a) Sentences with static verbs such as **shì** (to be), **yǒu** (to have), **xiǎng** (to want), **xǐhuan** (to like), **zhīdao** (to know), etc. For example:

***Liǎng nián qián*, tā *yǒu* yī liàng zìxíngchē.**
He *had* a bike *two years ago*.

***Qù nián*, tā *shì* dǎoyóu.**
She *was* a tourist guide *last year*.

***Zuówǎn*, wǒ bù *xiǎng* chī fàn.**
I *didn't* want to eat *last night*.

(b) Sentences with verb–adjectives or the word **zài** (to be at/in). For example:

***Zuówǎn*, gébì hěn *chǎo*.**
Next door *was* very noisy *last night*.

***Zuótiān*, wǒ bàba bù *zài* jiā.**
My father *wasn't at* home *yesterday*.

(c) Sentences with verbal phrases followed by **de**. For example:

Zuówǎn, wǒ shuì de hěn hǎo.
I slept very well last night.

(d) Sentences negated with **méi** or **méi yǒu** (see Note 17 of Lesson 3)

You may have noticed that verbs used in the above sentences cannot be negated by **méi yǒu** or **méi**.

9 Use of dào

Dào (until) can be used after a verbal phrase, verb or verb–adjective to describe the duration of an event. For example:

Wǒ děng tā *dào* shí'èr diǎn.
I waited for him *until* twelve o'clock.

Tāmen chǎo *dào* hěn wǎn.
They were noisy all night.

Usually, if the verb is a two-syllable word, put **dào** after the first syllable and omit the second syllable. Let us take **kāimén** (to open) as an example:

Cānting *kāi* dào wǎnshang shí diǎn.
The restaurant *is open* until ten o'clock.

10 Measure word jiàn

This is the same **jiàn** as in **yī *jiàn* máoyī** (one jumper) in Lesson 8, but it is different from the **jiān** as in **yī *jiān* fángjiān** (one room). Let us see how these two measure words differ in the following phrases:

	Tone	*Character*	*English*
yī *jiàn* shì	fourth tone	件	one matter
liǎng *jiàn* máoyī	fourth tone	件	two jumpers
sān *jiān* fángjiān	first tone	间	one room

11 Use of Duì le

This is used when the current topic of conversation reminds you of something. It has the same effect as *Oh, yes/right* in English when used in those circumstances. For example:

A: **Xiǎo Lǐ qǐng wǒ chī wǎnfàn.**
Xiao Li has invited me to dinner.
B: ***Duì le.* Wǒ wàng le gàosu nǐ . . .**
Oh, right. I forgot to tell you . . .

A: **Wǒ mǎi le yī zhāng qù Shànghǎi de huǒchē piào.**
I bought a train ticket for Shanghai.

B: ***Duì le.* Lǐ Bīng shuō tā yě qù Shànghǎi.**
Oh, yes. Li Bing says she is going to Shanghai as well.

12 Use of lǐ

The word **lǐ**, meaning 'inside' or 'in', indicates the position of an object. It is always placed *after* the noun. For example:

Nǐménde fángjiān *lǐ* yǒu wèishēng jiān ma?
Lit. Your room inside have bathroom [question word]?
Is there a bathroom *in* your room?

Wǒde qiánbāo *lǐ* méi yǒu qián.
Lit. My wallet inside not have money.
There is no money in my wallet.

Note that **lǐ** usually changes to neutral tone when used in the middle of sentences.

13 Something + huài le

Literally, **huài** means 'bad'. So we can say **huài rén** (bad person), **huài zhǔyi** (bad idea), etc. When **huài le** follows a noun, it means something 'does not work', 'is broken' or 'has gone bad'. For example:

Tāde fángjiān lǐ yǒu ge diàndēng *huài le*.
One of the lights in his room *is not working.*

Wǒde zìxíngchē *huài le*.
My bike *is broken.*

Māma, wǒ juéde kǎo yā *huài le*.
Mum, I think the roast duck *has gone off.*

14 Construction ràng *+ somebody + do something*

In this context, the verb **ràng** means 'to ask' (see **ràng** in Lesson 3). For example:

Lǎo Wáng *ràng* wǒ dài nǐ qù yínháng.
Lao Wang *asked* me to take you to the bank.

Andrew *ràng* wǒ wèn nǐde fùmú hǎo.
Andrew *asked* me to say hello to your parents.

When **rén** (person) follows **ràng**, **rén** in this context means 'somebody'. Thus **ràng rén** can mean 'to send for somebody' or 'to ask someone'. For example:

Wǒ yīdìng *ràng rén* qù xiū nǐde dēng.
I'll definitely *send someone* to fix your light.

Mù Yīng huì *ràng rén* géi wǒ mǎi yī zhāng huǒchē piào de.
Mu Ying will *ask somebody* to buy me a train ticket.

Exercises

Exercise 4

Which is the odd word out in each group below?

(a) hē kāfēi chī kǎo yā chī zǎofàn diàndēng
(b) chúlǐ dān jiān shuāng jiān wèishēng jiān
(c) Yīngguórén Zhōngguórén Měiguórén fàndiàn
(d) Wèishénme? Zěnme huí shì? Shénme shíhou?

Exercise 5

Pair off the verbs on the left with nouns on the right:

(a) xiū	1 zhè jiān shì
(b) chúlǐ	2 lǐwù
(c) yǒu	3 diàndēng
(d) mǎi	4 gōnggòng qìchē
(e) kàn	5 kòng fángjiān
(f) děng	6 péngyou

Exercise 6

You complain to the duty manager in your hotel that:

(a) the light in your room is not working
(b) people next door are very noisy
(c) your room is too cold

Exercise 7

Translate the following into Chinese:

(a) Many apologies.
(b) Frankly speaking, . . .
(c) Did you sleep well?
(d) It depends.
(e) Sifang asked me to tell you that she is leaving next Thursday.
(f) There is no money inside my wallet.
(g) A: Any other problems?
    B: Not for the moment.

Exercise 8

Describe the following in the past tense:

(a) your room's temperature yesterday
(b) you were not in a going-out mood last night
(c) your neighbour being noisy last night
(d) the room you had did not have a bathroom

Reading comprehension

There are a few odd things in the following dialogue. Pick out the strange words or phrases. Then you need to decide whether to cross them out or to replace them with more suitable words or phrases.

Emily Brown has walked into a hotel in Taiwan. She wants to find out if there are any rooms available

RECEPTIONIST: Nǐ hǎo.
EMILY: Xièxie. Nǐmen yǒu kòng fángjiān ma?
RECEPTIONIST: Yào kàn qíngkuàng. Nǐ yào wèishēng jiān háishi shuāng jiān?
EMILY: Yào dān jiān. Dān jiān dài yóuyǒng chí ma?
RECEPTIONIST: Dāngrán dài. Nǐ dǎsuàn zhù jǐ tiān?
EMILY: Liǎng ge tiān.
RECEPTIONIST: Ràng nǐ chácha. Yǒu kòng fángjiān.
EMILY: Duō shǎo qián yī tiān?
RECEPTIONIST: Yī bǎi bāshí yuán. Xíng ma?
EMILY: Xíng. Wǒ yào le.

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13 Dǎ diànhuà 打电话

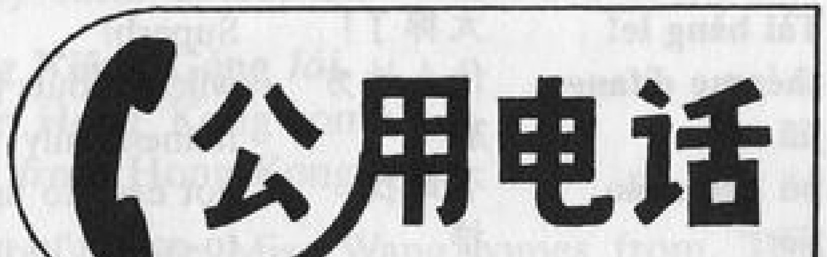
Making telephone calls

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- use some appropriate expressions on the telephone
- use the **shì . . . de** construction to express the time or manner of a past action
- indicate that you have completed an action by using **wán . le**
- distinguish the usage between **yī** and **yāo**
- recognize more characters

Dialogue 1

Wèi 喂 Hello



Alan is doing his doctorate in Buddhism. He is now in Beijing to do some research. Alan is going to call his old friend Li Man, whom he met in England two years ago

ALAN: Wèi, qǐng zhǎo yīxià Lǐ Màn.
LǏ MÀN: Wǒ jiù shì. Nǐ shì shéi'a?
ALAN: Wǒ shì Alan. Cóng Yīngguó lái de Alan.
LǏ MÀN: Zhēn de! Nǐ shì shénme shíhou lái de? Wǒ zěnme bù zhīdao?
ALAN: Shàng ge xīngqīsì lái de. Shì línshí juédìng.
LǏ MÀN: Wǒ tài jīdòng le. Nǐ shénme shíhou lái kàn wǒ?
ALAN: Shénme shíhou dōu xíng. Nǐ juédìng.
LǏ MÀN: Jīntiān wǎnshang xíng ma?

ALAN: Tài bàng le! Nǐ zhù zài shénme dìfang?
LǏ MÀN: Wǒ jiā bù hǎo zhǎo. Wǒ lái jiē nǐ ba.

ALAN: 喂，请找一下李曼。
LI MAN: 我就是。你是谁啊？
ALAN: 我是 Alan。从英国来的 Alan。
LI MAN: 真的！ 你是什么时候来的？我怎么不知道？
ALAN: 上个星期四来的。是临时决定。
LI MAN: 我太激动了。你什么时候来看我？
ALAN: 什么时候都行。你决定。
LI MAN: 今天晚上行吗？
ALAN: 太棒了！ 你住在什么地方？
LI MAN: 我家不好找。我来接你吧。

Vocabulary

wèi	喂	hello [only used on the telephone]
zhǎo	找	to look for
cóng . . . lái	从…来	to come from . . .
línshí	临时	last minute/temporary
juédìng	决定	to decide/decision
jīdòng	激动	to be excited/exciting
shénme shíhou	什么时候	any time/whenever
dōu	都	[emphatic word, see Note 7]
Nǐ juédìng.	你决定	You decide.
Tài bàng le!	太棒了！	Superb!
shénme dìfang	什么地方	whereabouts [*lit.* 'what place']
jiā	家	home/family
bù hǎo zhǎo	不好找	not easy to find
jiē	接	to collect/to meet [somebody]

Notes to Dialogue 1

1 *Use of* Wèi

This word is only used to open a telephone conversation. It is basically a way of catching the attention of the person on the other end of the phone. For example:

***Wèi*, nǐ shì Běijīng Fàndiàn ma?** *Hello*. Is that the Beijing Hotel?
***Wèi*, Xiǎo Liú zài ma?** *Hello*. Is Xiao Liu there?

2 *Some telephone expressions*

If you want to speak to someone, you can say one of the following:

Qǐng zhǎo yīxià Lǐ Màn?
Lit. Please look for Li Man?
Could you get Li Man please?

Note that the expression **yīxià** has the same effect, i.e. mitigating the abruptness, as it had in Lesson 3.

Qǐng wèn, Lǐ Màn zài ma? Is Li Man around please?

If you happen to be the one who answers the telephone and speak first, you can say one of the following:

Qǐng wèn, nǐ zhǎo shéi?
Lit. Please ask, you look for who?
Whom do you want to speak to, please?

Wéi, nǐ shì nǎli?
Lit. Hello, you are whereabout?
Hello, who is calling?

3 *Use of* . . . cóng . . . lái . . .

In English, prepositional phrases such as *from England* come after the verb. In Chinese, they occur before the verb. For example:

Wáng xiǎojie *cóng* Xiāng Gǎng *lái*.
Lit. Wang Miss from Hong Kong come.
Miss Wang *comes from* Hong Kong.

Suppose you do not know where Miss Wang comes from. The unknown information is 'Hong Kong'. Thus, the question should be:

Wáng xiǎojie cóng *nǎr* lái?
Lit. Wang Miss from where come?
Where does Miss Wang come from?

4 *More on the link word* de

In the dialogue, Alan explains who he is by saying **Cóng Yīngguó lái *de* Alan** (The Alan from Britain). The word **de** links the verbal phrase with the noun (see Note 4 in Lesson 11). The complete sentence should be:

Wǒ shì cóng Yīngguó lái *de* Alan.
I am the Alan from Britain.

Now you can see that the above sentence can be taken apart into two simple sentences:

(a) **Wǒ shì Alan.**
(b) **Wǒ cóng Yīngguó lái.**

5 Construction shì . . . de

This construction has many usages. Let us look at two of them here. First, it is used in interrogative sentences which ask about the time, the place or manner of an action that happened in the past. The word **shì** is placed before the phrase that is being emphasized and **de** comes either at the end of the sentence or after the verb. For example:

Nǐ *shì* shénme shíhou lái Běijīng *de*? **Nǐ *shì* shénme shíhou lái *de* Běijīng?**	When did you arrive in Beijing?
Nǐ *shì* zěnme lái *de*?	How did you get here?

Without **shì . . . de**, the above first two sentences become:

Nǐ shénme shíhou lái Běijīng?
When are you coming to Beijing?

And the last sentence becomes **Nǐ zěnme lái?**, which means 'How do you get here?' or 'How are you going to get here?'

Second, the construction is used in positive sentences that emphasize the time or manner of a past action. For example:

Wǒ *shì* bābā nián kāishǐ xué Zhōngwén *de*.
I started to learn Chinese in eighty-eight.

Wǒ *shì* qí zìxíngchē lái *de*.
I came by bike.

Note that **shì** is often omitted in the above two cases. Thus we have:

Tā jǐ diǎn xià bān *de*?
What time did he leave work?

Wǒ zuò gōnggòng qìchē lái *de*.
I came by bus.

Let us compare the use of **le** and **shì . . . de** in describing a past action:

Tā zuótiān lái *le*.	She turned up yesterday.
Tā *shì* zuótiān lái *de*.	She arrived yesterday.

Tā zuótiān lái le is merely a statement about a past event (i.e. to confirm that something happened yesterday), whilst **Tā shì zuótiān lái de** emphasizes the time 'yesterday' as opposed to any other time.

6 Use of shì *at the beginning of sentences*

You may have noticed that the pronoun 'it' is seldom used in Chinese. Thus, the structure 'It is/was . . .' is sometimes replaced by **Zhè shì** . . . (This is/was . . .). For example:

***Zhè shì* línshí juédìng ma?**	*Was it* a last-minute decision?

The pronoun **zhè** is often omitted. So **shì** occurs at the beginning of a sentence:

***Shì* línshí juédìng.**	*It was* a last-minute decision.
***Shì* Wáng Fāng ma?**	*Is that* Wang Fang?

7 More on question words used in statements

Certain question words, when used in statements, especially in conjunction with the emphatic word **dōu**, function as indefinite pronouns. Note how the meaning changes accordingly:

Word item	*In questions*	*In statements*
shénme shíhou	when	whenever / at any time
nǎr	where	wherever
zěnme	how	by whatever means

For the moment, let us concentrate on how to use **shénme shíhòu** in conjunction with **dōu**, which can be placed after **shénme shíhòu**. For example:

***Shénme shíhou dōu* xíng.**
Lit. Whenever be fine.
Whenever you like.

Dōu can also be placed after the verb, that is, if a verb is used. For example:

Zánmen shénme ***shíhou*** **yóuyǒng** ***dōu*** **xíng.**
verb
Lit. We whenever swim be fine.
It's fine with me *whenever* we go swimming.

You can also use **shénme shíhou** in the first part of a sentence, and **dōu** in the second part. For example:

Nǐ ***shénme shíhou*** **lái, wǒ** ***dōu*** **zài.**
Lit. You whenever come, I be in.
Whenever you come, I'll be in.

If you want to negate the sentences with **shénme shíhou** and **dōu**, put the negation word after **dōu**. For example:

Xiǎo Lì shénme shíhou dōu ***méi yǒu*** **kòng.**
Lit. Xiao Li whenever not have time.
Xiao Li *never has* time.

8 *Question word* shénme dìfang

Literally, **shénme dìfang** means 'what place'. In addition to 'what place', it also means 'whereabouts' or 'where exactly'. For example:

Nǐ zhù zài Běijīng ***shénme dìfang?***
Where exactly in Beijing do you live?

Nǐ qù le Měiguó ***shénme dìfang?***
What places in America did you go to?

9 *Use of* jiā

Depending on the context, **jiā** can mean either 'home' or 'family'. For example:

Nǐ fùmǔ de ***jiā*** **zài shénme dìfang?**
Whereabouts is your parents' *home*?

Wǒ ***jiā*** **yǒu hěnduō rén. Wǒ yǒu yí ge dà** ***jiā.***
There are many people in my family. I have a big *family*.

10 *Use of* bù hǎo *+ verb*

As you know, **bù hǎo** means 'not good'. However, when you have the pattern 'something + **bù hǎo** + verb', it means 'It is not easy to do something'. For example:

Huǒchē zhàn ***bù hǎo zhǎo.***
verb
Lit. Railway station not easy find.
It's not easy to find the railway station.

Zhōngwén ***bù hǎo xué.***
verb
Lit. Chinese not easy learn.
It's not easy to learn Chinese.

11 *Use of* jiē

Jiē means 'to collect' or 'to meet', usually, somebody. For example:

Jīntiān wǎnshang bā diǎn bàn, wǒ yào qù huǒchē zhàn ***jiē*** **wǒ māma.**
I'm going to go to the station *to meet* my mother at half past eight tonight.

Nǐ xūyào wǒ qù ***jiē*** **nǐ ma?**
Do you need me to go and *collect* you?

Exercises

Exercise 1

Complete the following telephone dialogues in as many ways as you can think of:

(a) A: ____________ ?
B: Wǒ jiù shì Lǐ Màn.
(b) A: Nǐ shì Běijīng Dàxué Zhōngwén Xì ma?
B: ____________ ?
A: Qǐng zhǎo yíxià Hú Xīnháng.
(c) A: ____________ ?
B: Duìbuqǐ. Jane bù zài.
(d) A: ____________ ?
B: Wǒ shì cóng Yīngguó lái de Alan.

Exercise 2

Combine the two sentences in each group to make them into one sentence by using **de**:

Example: Wǒ shì Alan. Wǒ cóng Yīngguó lái.
→ Wǒ shì cóng Yīngguó lái *de* Alan.

(a) Sīfāng shì Zhōngguórén. Sīfāng cóng Xīnjiāpō lái.
(b) Linda shì dà xuésheng. Linda xué Zhōngwén.
(c) Wǒde Zhōngwén lǎoshī shì Zhōngguórén.
Tā cóng Zhōngguó dàlù lái. (**dàlù** means 'mainland China')

Exercise 3

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

(a) When did David leave?
(b) I came to work by bike this morning.
(c) Whenever you like. You decide.
(d) He does not like to take a bus, no matter when.
(e) Could you come to collect me?
(f) What time and where exactly shall we meet?

Exercise 4

How do you ask Xiao Li the following in Chinese:

(a) What time did you leave work yesterday?
(b) How did you get to work yesterday?
(c) Was it last night that your younger sister arrived?
(d) When did your younger sister start learning English?

Exercise 5

Make up as many sentences as you can using **bù hǎo** to mean 'It is not easy to . . .' and write the English translation after each sentence.

Dialogue 2
Diànhuà hàomǎ 电话号码 Telephone numbers

Jane works in the Hong Kong office of a Canadian telecommunications company. Most of the local employees in the office can speak Mandarin Chinese. It is a busy day today and all the phones are engaged

JANE: Yǒngměi, nǐ yòng wán diànhuà le ma?
YǑNGMĚI: Yòng wán le.
JANE: Wǒ gěi zánmen lǎobǎn dǎ ge diànhuà.
YǑNGMĚI: Tā jīntiān bù zài bàngōngshì.
JANE: Shì ma? Nǐ yǒu tā jiā de diànhuà hàomǎ ma?
YǑNGMĚI: Méi yǒu. Nǐ kěyǐ dǎ diànhuà wèn tāde mìshū.
JANE: Hǎo zhǔi.
SECRETARY: Èr-liù-bā fēnjī. Qǐng wèn, nǎ yī wèi?
JANE: Wǒ shì Jane. Wǒ yǒu yī jiàn jí shì tóng Fāng jīnglǐ shāngliang. Tīngshuō tā jīntiān bù zài bàngōngshì. Nǐ kěyǐ gàosu wǒ tā jiā de diànhuà hàomǎ ma?
SECRETARY: Kěyǐ. Qǐng děng yīxià. Tīng hǎo. Hàomǎ shì sì-liù-èr-yāo-bā-sān.
JANE: Sì-liù-èr-yāo-bā-sān.
SECRETARY: Duì.

JANE: 你用完电话了吗?
YONGMEI: 用完了。
JANE: 我给咱们老板打个电话。
YONGMEI: 他今天不在办公室。
JANE: 是吗? 你有他家的电话号码吗?
YONGMEI: 没有。你可以打电话问他的秘书。
JANE: 好主意。
SECRETARY: 二六八分机。请问, 哪一位?
JANE: 我是 Jane。我有一件事同方经理商量。听说他今天不在办公室。你可以告诉我他家的电话号码吗?
SECRETARY: 可以。请等一下。听好。号码是四六二幺八三。
JANE: 四六二幺八三。
SECRETARY: 对。

Vocabulary

yòng	用	to use
wán	完	[see Note 12]
lǎobǎn	老板	boss
dǎ diànhuà	打电话	to make telephone calls/to telephone
bàngōngshì	办公室	office
hàomǎ	号码	number
mìshū	秘书	secretary
fēnjī	分机	extension
Nǎ yī wèi?	哪一位?	Who is calling?
jí shì	急事	urgent matter
tóng	同	with/and
shāngliang	商量	to discuss/to consult
tīng hǎo	听好	to listen carefully [*lit.* 'listen well']
yāo	幺	one

Notes to Dialogue 2

12 *Use of* wán *after the verb*

When you put **wán** after a verb, it indicates that the action is completed. It is similar to the English phrase *to have finished with/doing something*. Whenever **wán** is used after a verb, **le** must be placed after whatever has been finished. For example:

Nǐ chī *wán* wǎnfàn *le* ma?
Lit. You eat finish supper [question word]?
Have you *finished* having your supper?

Wǒ yòng *wán* wèishēng jiān *le*. Nǐ qù yòng ba.
Lit. I use finish bathroom. You go use please.
I've *finished* with the bathroom. Do go and use it.

13 *More on the preposition* gěi

A phrase beginning with **gěi** . . . is always placed before the verbal phrase (see Lessons 5 and 8). Thus, if you want to say 'to telephone somebody' or 'to make a phone call to somebody', you say **gěi** + somebody + **dǎ diànhuà**. For example:

Bié wàng le *gěi nǐ māma* dǎ diànhuà.
Don't forget to phone your mum.

Míngtiān wǒ yīdìng *gěi nǐ* dǎ diànhuà.
I'll definitely give you a call tomorrow.

If you want to mention the number of phone calls made or to be made, put the numerals together with the measure word **gè** before **diànhuà**. For example:

Zuótiān wǒ gěi zánmen láobǎn dǎ le *liǎng ge* diànhuà.
Yesterday, I made two phone calls to our boss.

14 *More on the omission of* de

The word **de**, which indicates the ownership relationship, is usually omitted before **jiā** (home/family). For example:

***Nǐ jiā* bù hǎo zhǎo.**
It's not easy to find *your home*.

***Wǒ fùmǔ jiā* zài Xiāng Gǎng.**
My parents' home is in Hong Kong.

However, it is not wrong to use **de**. For example, it is perfectly right to say **Nǐde jiā bù hǎo zhǎo.** But, **de** must be kept before **diànhuà hàomǎ** (telephone number). The reason is that the concept of **jiā** is associated with people whilst **diànhuà hàomǎ** is just an object (see Note 3 in Lesson 5). For example:

***Wǒde* diànhuà huài le.**
My telephone has been out of order.

***Nǐ jiā de* diànhuà hàomǎ shì shénme?**
What is *your home* telephone number?

15 *More on the measure word* wèi

We learnt this measure word in Lesson 9. The question **Nǎ yī wèi?** (*lit.* 'Which one?') is actually a polite way of asking 'Who is it?' on the telephone. For example:

Wéi, *nǎ yī wèi?* Hello. *Who is it, please?*

It is also appropriate to ask **Nǐ shì nǎ yī wèi?** (*lit.* 'You are which one?').

16 Preposition tóng

You may have noticed by now that prepositional phrases (e.g. Note 13 above) appear before verbal phrases. **Tóng**, meaning 'with' or 'and', is a preposition. Thus **tóng** + somebody is a prepositional phrase. This phrase must be placed before the verbal phrase. For example:

Wǒ xiǎng *tóng nǐde mèimei* shāngliang yī jiàn shì.
Lit. I want with your younger sister discuss one matter.
I'd like to discuss something *with your younger sister*.

Nǐ xiǎng *tóng wǒ* qù yóuyǒng ma?
Lit. You want with me go swim [question word]?
Would you like to go swimming *with me*?

Note that **tóng** and **hé** (and/with) are interchangeable.

17 Qǐng tīng hǎo

Literally, this phrase means 'Please listen well'. It is like a sort of warning before you pass on a piece of important information on the telephone. It is similar in meaning to the English phrase 'Here it is' or 'Ready?' For example:

A: **Qǐng gàosu wǒ Xiǎo Lǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ?**
Please tell me Xiao Li's telephone number?
B: ***Qǐng tīng hǎo.* Bā-sì-líng-wǔ-liù-yāo.**
Here it is: eight-four-zero-five-six-one.

18 Use of the number yāo

Yāo is a substitute for **yī** (one). **Yāo** is used when the number 'one' occurs in telephone numbers, room numbers, bus and train numbers, etc. The reason is that the pronunciation of **yī** is likely to be mixed up with **qī** (seven) when a series of numbers is uttered. For example, **yāo** is used in the following:

***yāo*-líng-qī fángjiān**
room *1*07

***yāo-yāo*-sān lù diànchē**
tram no. *11*3

Wǒ jiā de diànhuà hàomǎ shì qī-qī-líng-wǔ-bā-*yāo*.
My home telephone number is 77058*1*.

Exercises

Exercise 6

Decide which **de** (if any) can be omitted in the following sentences. Rewrite the sentence if a **de** can be omitted:

(a) Wǒde jiějie shì dǎoyóu.
(b) Wǒménde jīnglǐ de bàngōngshì zài èr céng.
(c) Wǒde diànhuà huài le.
(d) Tāde fùmǔde jiā hěn piàoliang.
(e) Wáng Píng shì cóng Běijīng lái de lǎoshī.

Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks using the prepositions **tóng** or **gěi**:

(a) Tā méi _____ tāde nǚ péngyou mǎi lǐwù.
(b) Qǐng _____ wǒ jièshào yīxià nǐde tàitai.
(c) Wǒ méi yǒu kòng _____ nǐ qù yóuyǒng.
(d) Qǐng yīdìng _____ wǒ dǎ diànhuà.
(e) Xiǎo Lǐ xiǎng ____ Lǐ jīnglǐ shāngliang yī jiàn shì.

Exercise 8

Rewrite the following sentences using **wán**. Then translate the rewritten sentences into English:

(a) Nǐ chī wǎnfàn le ma?
(b) Tā yòng diànhuà le.
(c) Tā diǎn cài le.
(d) Xiǎo Lǐ xiū diàndēng le.

Exercise 9

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

(a) It is very expensive to make phone calls in England.
(b) What is your telephone number?
(c) Your father telephoned you last night.
(d) Is there a telephone at your home?

Exercise 10

Re-arrange the words in each group below so that they make meaningful sentences and then translate them into English:

(a) gěi lǎobǎn, wàng le, David, dǎ diànhuà
(b) diànhuà, kěyi, wǒ, hàomǎ, nǐde, nǐ, gàosu, ma [question word]
(c) tā, bàngōngshì, jīntiān, zài, bù

Characters

Exercise 11

Fill in the blank with the right character, and then translate the sentence into English:

(a) 昨天我去______朋友了。

i) 着　ii) 看　iii) 春

(b) 我______北京住了十年。

i) 在　ii) 左　iii) 存

(c) 我弟弟______说日文。

i) 舍　ii) 会　iii) 去

Exercise 12

Read the following dialogue in characters and then answer the questions in English:

A: 喂，请问李老师在家吗？我是他的学生张文。
B: 对不起，他不在家。他去银行了。
A: 他什么时候回来？
B: 六点左右。

A: 那，我六点后再打电话。
B: 好的。再见。

Question 1: Who is phoning whom?
Question 2: Where is Mr. (Teacher) Li?
Question 3: What time will he be back?

Reading/listening comprehension

Read the conversation below, and then answer the questions in Chinese. If you have the recording, listen to the conversation first, and then answer the questions in Chinese.

The following telephone conversation is between two Chinese speakers:

A: Qǐng wèn, Wáng Yǔ zài ma?
B: Duìbùqǐ, tā bù zài. Qǐng wèn, nín shì nǎ yī wèi?
A: Wǒ shì Wáng Yǔ de māma.
B: Nín hǎo. Wǒ shì Xiǎo Liú.
A: Nǐ hǎo, Xiǎo Liú. Wáng Yǔ jīntiān shàng bān ma?
B: Shàng bān. Tā qù chī wǔfàn le. Yī diǎn bàn zuǒyòu huílai.
A: Qǐng nǐ gàosu tā, wǒ zuò shíliù cì chē míngtiān wǎnshang liù diǎn shí fēn dào Shànghǎi. Tīng qīng le ma?
B: Tīng qīng le. Nín xūyào tā qù huǒchē zhàn jiē nín ma?
A: Tài xūyào le.
B: Wǒ yīdìng gàosu tā.
A: Duō xiè.

Questions

A Wáng Yǔ zài bàngōngshì ma?
B Shéi gěi Wáng Yǔ dǎ diànhuà le?
C Wáng Yǔ de māma shénme shíhou dào Shànghǎi?
D Wáng Yǔ de māma chéng jǐ cì lièchē dào Shànghǎi?
E Wáng Yǔ de māma xiǎng yào tāde érzi qù jiē tā ma?

14 Shèjiāo 社交

Socializing

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- express the number of times you have done certain things
- describe a past event in a more sophisticated manner
- differentiate between the verbs **lái/qù** and the directional words **lai/qu**
- ask a question requiring a yes or no answer and indicate it is your guess by using **le**
- use **le** to indicate that a new situation has arisen and is still happening
- negate sentences with the adverb **yě**
- recognize some city names and write more characters

Dialogue 1

Xiàyǔ le 下雨了 It's raining

Patrick is American and his wife, Meifang, is Taiwan Chinese. They are currently visiting Meifang's family in Taibei. Today, they have been invited to a barbecue party. At the moment, Patrick is chatting with a Chinese woman called Yulan

Yùlán: Zhè shì nǐ dì yī cì lái Táiwān ma?

Patrick: Bù shì. Wǒ jīhū měi nián dōu lái Táiwān. Qù nián, wǒ lái le liǎng cì.

Yùlán: Zhēn de? Wèishénme?

Patrick: Dì yī cì, wǒmen lái cānjiā wǒ tàitai de mèimei de hūnlǐ. Dì èr cì, lái guò chūnjié.

Yùlán: Zhème shuō, nǐ tàitai shì Táiwānrén le?

Patrick: Shì'a.

Yùlán: Nǐmen shì zěnme rènshi de?

Patrick: Shuō lái huà cháng. Shí nián qián, tā qù Měiguó shàng dàxué. Wǒmen shì tóngxué. Yǒu yī tiān . . .

Yùlán: Zhēn làngmàn. Āiyō! Xiàyǔ le. Zánmen jìn qu tán ba.

Yulan: 这是你第一次来台湾吗？

Patrick: 不是。我几乎每年都来台湾。去年，我来了两次。

Yulan: 真的？为什么？

Patrick: 第一次，我们来参加我太太的妹妹的婚礼。第二次，来过春节。

Yulan: 这么说，你太太是台湾人了？

Patrick: 是阿。

Yulan: 你们是怎么认识的？

Patrick: 说来话长。十年前，她去美国上大学。我们是同学。有一天……

Yulan: 真浪漫。哎哟！下雨了。咱们进去谈吧。

Vocabulary

dì yī cì	第一次	the first time/for the first time
jīhū	几乎	almost
měi	每	every
qù nián	去年	last year
cānjiā	参加	to attend/to take part
hūnlǐ	婚礼	wedding
guò	过	to celebrate/to spend
chūnjié	春节	Chinese New Year [*lit.* 'spring festival']
shuō lái huà cháng	说来话长	it's a long story [*lit.* 'speak talk long']
qián	前	ago/before
tóngxué	同学	classmate
yǒu yī tiān . . .	有一天…	one day . . . [*lit.* 'have one day']
làngmàn	浪漫	to be romantic/romantic
āiyō!	哎哟	whoops!
xiàyǔ	下雨	to rain/raining
jìn qu	进去	to go in/to go into
tán	谈	to talk/to chat

Notes to Dialogue 1

1 *Use of* dì . . . cì

Simply add a number between **dì** and **cì** to form expressions such as **dì yī cì** (the first time/for the first time), **dì èr cì** (the second time/for the second time), etc. This phrase is always placed before the verb it modifies or at the beginning of the sentence. For example:

Zhè shì wǒ *dì èr cì* qù Měiguó.
verb
Lit. This is I second time go to America.
It will be *the second time* that I go to America.

Dì yī cì, **wǒ bù zhīdao wǒ yīnggāi gàn shénme.**
Lit. The first time, I not know I should do what.
The first time, I didn't know what I should do.

2 *Use of* cì

If you want to say 'once', 'twice', 'three times', etc., add **cì** to the numeral. Thus we have **yī cì, liǎng cì, sān cì**, etc. These phrases must be placed after the verb. For example:

Měi ge xīngqī, wǒ qí yī cì zìxíngchē.
verb object
I ride my bike *once* every week.

If these phrases are used in the past tense, i.e. when **le** or **guo** is used, they can be placed either after **le** or **guo** or at the end of the sentence. For example:

David qù *guo sān cì* Zhōngguó.
David qù *guo* Zhōngguó *sān cì*.
David has been to China *three times*.

In certain fixed verbal phrases such as **dǎ diànhuà**, you must put **yī cì** or **liǎng cì** after the verb or the particle **le**. For example:

Zuótiān wǒ gěi wǒ māma dǎ *le liǎng cì* diànhuà.
I phoned my mother *twice* yesterday.

If you want to turn the above sentence into a question, use the question word **jǐ**:

Zuótiān nǐ gěi nǐ māma dǎ le *jǐ* cì diànhuà?
How many times did you phone your mum yesterday?

3 *Use of* qù *in* qù nián

Literally, **qù nián** means 'gone year'. **Qù nián** is a fixed expression for 'last year'. You can not use **qù** with **yuè** (month) or **xīngqī** (week). When **qù** is used before a noun, it means 'to have gone' or 'to have passed'.

4 *More on verbs*

As prepositions (e.g. 'at', 'in', 'on') are not extensively used in Chinese, one of the ways to articulate an idea expressed in English with a preposition is by using verbs. For example:

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī zhāng *qù* Běijīng de huǒchē piào.
Lit. I want buy one go Beijing train ticket.
I'd like to buy a train ticket *to* Beijing.

Dì èr cì, wǒmen *lái guò* chūnjié.
Lit. The second time, we come spend Spring Festival.
The second time, we came *for* the Spring Festival.

5 le *indicating a guess*

If you want to ask a question requiring a yes or no answer and at the same time indicate that it is your guess, put **le** at the end of a sentence instead of **ma** and use the rising tone. Phrases such as **nàme** (so / in that case), **zhème shuō** (in that case), etc. are often used in this case. For example:

Nàme, nǐ bù xiǎng qù *le*? (↗)
So, you don't wish to go?

Zhème shuō, nǐ jiù shì Wáng jīnglǐ *le*? (↗)
In that case, you must be Mr Wang the manager?

6 *Use of* měi

When **měi** (every) is used before a noun which requires a measure word, the measure word must be used after **měi** and before the noun. For example:

měi **ge** measure word	**rén**	*every* person/everyone
měi **jiān** measure word	**fángjiān**	*every* room
měi **ge** measure word	**xīngqī**	*every* week

As measure words are not used before **tiān** (day), **nián** (year), **jiā** (family), **fēnzhōng** (minute), etc., you can simply put **měi** before them on its own. For example:

měi **tiān**	*every* day	***měi*** **nián**	*every* year

If you want to say 'every morning/evening', in Chinese you must say 'every day morning/evening'. For example:

měi tiān **zǎoshang**	*every* morning	***měi tiān*** **wǎnshang**	*every* evening

7 More on the emphatic word dōu

In Lesson 7, we learnt the use of **dōu** with **suóyǒude** (all). **Dōu** is also frequently used with **měi** (every). Simply put **dōu** before the verb but after the phrase with **měi**. For example:

Wǒ *měi* ge yuè *dōu* huí jiā kàn wǒ fùmǔ.
Every month, I go home to see my parents.

Tā *měi* fēnzhōng *dōu* zài xiǎng shàng dàxué.
He is thinking about going to university *every* minute.

Note that **zài** in the above sentence indicates the continuous state of the verb **xiǎng** (to think).

8 More on the verb lái

You must use **lái** (to come) if you are currently in the place about which you are speaking. For example:

(The speaker is currently at her home:)
Xiǎo Lǐ *lái* guo wǒ jiā sān cì.
Xiao Li *has been* to my home three times.

(The speaker is currently in Taiwan:)
Wǒ *lái* guo liǎng cì Táiwān.
I've been here to Taiwan twice.

If you are in one place and talk about some other place you have been to, use the verb **qù**:

Wǒ *qù* guo sān cì Shànghǎi.
I've been to Shanghai three times.

9 More on the omission of de

The sentence sounds awkward if there are more than two occurrences of **de** – try to omit those which can be omitted. For example, the **de** in **wǒde** can be omitted from **wǒ*de* tàitai *de* mèimei *de* hūnlǐ**. So we have **wǒ tàitai de mèimei de hūnlǐ** (my wife's younger sister's wedding).

10 Use of qián

The word **qián** (ago/before) is always placed after a time expression, a verbal clause or a sentence. For example:

Tā shì liǎng nián *qián* lái Yīngguó de.
duration of time
It was two years *ago* that he came to Britain.

Shàng dàxué *qián*, Liú Xiǎohóng shì dǎoyóu.
verbal clause
Before going to university, Liu Xiaohong was a tourist guide.

Wǒ lái Yīngguó *qián*, méi chī guo xī cān.
sentence
I hadn't had western food *before* I came to Britain.

Qù Běijīng Dàxué *qián*, xiān chácha dìtú.
verbal clause
Check the map *before* going to Beijing University.

Note that in the third sentence above, since **wǒ**, the subject, appears in the first part of the sentence, it must not be repeated in the second part of the sentence.

11 le used to indicate a change of state

When **le** is used in sentences that describe a present event, it indicates that a new situation has appeared. It also implies that something is happening gradually which was not the case previously. It is usually put after a verb–adjective or at the end of a sentence. It can be translated by the 'to be + doing' pattern. For example:

Wǒ lǎo *le.*	I'm getting old.	(i.e. *I was not old before*)
Xiàyǔ *le.*	It's raining.	(i.e. *previously it was not*)

12 jìn qu ***versus*** jìn lai

Literally, **jìn qu** means 'enter go' and **jìn lai** means 'enter come'. If you are outside a house and wanting to go in, use **jìn qu** (to go in/to go into). If you are inside a house and asking someone else to come in, use **jìn lai** (to come in/to come inside). Here again, **qú** and **lái** are directional words, as we saw in Note 16 of Lesson 7, and they usually become toneless. For example:

Xiàyǔ le. Zánmen *jìn qu* tán, hǎo ma?
It's raining. Shall we *go inside* to talk?
Wàimian hěn lěng. Nǐmen wèishénme bù *jìn lai*?
It's cold outside. Why don't you *come in*?

You can negate **jìn qu** or **jìn lai** with **bù**. When **bù** is placed before **jìn qu** or **jìn lai**, it means 'do not go in' or 'do not come in'. When **bù** is placed in between **jìn** and **qù** or **lái**, it means 'cannot go in' or 'cannot come in', in which case **qù** and **lái** keep their tones as **bu** becomes a neutral tone in actual speech. For example:

Xiǎo Lǐ jìn *bu* qù tāde bàngōngshì.
Xiao Li *cannot go into* his office.

Wǒ bù zhīdao tā wèishénme jìn *bu* lái.
I don't know why she cannot come in.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Insert **le** in each sentence below in an appropriate position. Then translate them into English:

(a) Zuótiān wǒ bàba gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.
(b) Nǐ kàn. Xiàxuě.
(c) Rúguǒ tā míngtiān hái bù dào, wǒ jiù zǒu.
(d) Sān tiān qián, tā chí dào bàn ge xiǎoshí.

(e) Wǒ bù xiǎng qù dòngwùyuán. Wǒ lèi.
(f) Zhème shuō, nǐ shì Fēixiá?

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks below with **dì èr cì** or **liǎng cì**:

(a) Zhè shì Richard _______ dào Táiwān.
(b) Wǒ chī guo _______ Běijīng kǎo yā.
(c) Wǒ _______ wàng le dài yàoshi.
(d) Zhè ge xīngqī, zánmen lǎobǎn de mìshū chí dào le _______.
(e) Dì yī cì, shì lái Běijīng lǚyóu, _______, shì lái gōngzuò.

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with **lái** or **qù** either as the verb or the directional word:

(a) Míngtiān, wǒ dài nǐ _______ guàng shāngdiàn.
(b) Zhèr hěn lěng. Zánmen jìn _______ tán, hǎo ma?
(c) (*On the phone*) Nǐ kěyi ràng Xiǎo Lǐ dài nǐ _______ wǒ jiā.
(d) Zāogāo, wǒ méi dài yàoshi. Jìn bù _______ wǒde bàngōngshì.
(e) (*Feixia knocks at Lao Wang's door. Lao Wang opens the door:*)

Fēixiá:	Wǒ yǒu yī jiàn shì xiǎng tóng nǐ tántan. Nǐ yǒu kòng ma?
Lǎo Wáng:	Yǒu kòng. Qǐng jìn _______ tán.

Exercise 4

Translate the following into Chinese:

(a) I go to work at eight o'clock every morning.
(b) Everybody likes him.
(c) I got to know her two years ago.
(d) She went to Hong Kong twice last year.
(e) I telephone my parents every two weeks.
(f) She is going to her parents' for the Chinese New Year.

Dialogue 2
Nǐ zuì xǐhuan nǎ ge dìfang?
你最喜欢哪个地方？ Which place do you like most?

Graham has just come back from a tour in China. He is in Boston today to meet his Chinese friend Chen Ailin. At the moment, he is knocking at Ailin's door

AILÍN: Nǐ hǎo, Graham. Zhēn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ. Kuài jìn lai. Zuò, zuò.

GRAHAM: Hǎo de. Nǐ hǎo ma, Àilín?

AILÍN: Bù cuò. Xièxie. Nǐ xiǎng hē diǎnr shénme?

GRAHAM: Zhōngguó chá, xièxie.

AILÍN: (*whilst making the tea*) Shuōqǐ Zhōngguó, nǐde Zhōngguó zhī xíng zěnme yàng?

GRAHAM: Hěn chénggōng.

AILÍN: Nǐ qù le nǎ jǐ ge chéngshì?

GRAHAM: Běijīng, Shànghǎi, Xī'ān, Guìlín hé Guǎngzhōu.

AILÍN: Nǐ zuì xǐhuan nǎ ge dìfang?

GRAHAM: Zhè ge wèntí hěn nán huídá. Wǒ hěn xǐhuān Guìlín. Nàlǐ fēngjǐng hěn měi. Dāngdì rén yě hěn yǒuhǎo. Tóng tāmen tánhuà hěn yǒu yìsi.

AILÍN: Wǒ méi qù guo Guìlín. Xià cì yīdìng qù. Nǐ juéde Guǎngzhōu zěnme yàng?

GRAHAM: Wǒ bù tài xǐhuan Guǎngzhōu. Rén tài duō, yě tài rè.

AILÍN: Wǒ yě bù xǐhuan Guǎngzhōu. Tīngshuō Chángchéng hěn xióngwěi. Shì ma?

GRAHAM: Shì de. Shífēn zhuàngguān. Wǒ pāi le xǔduō zhàopiān . . .

AILIN: 你好，Graham 。真高兴见到你。快进来。坐，坐。

GRAHAM: 好的。你好吗，爱琳？

AILIN: 不错。谢谢。你想喝点儿什么？

GRAHAM: 中国茶(…) 谢谢。

AILIN: (…)说起中国，你的中国之行怎么样？

GRAHAM: 很成功。

AILIN: 你去了哪几个城市？

GRAHAM: 北京，上海，西安，桂林和广州。

AILIN: 你最喜欢哪个地方？

GRAHAM: 这个问题很难回答。我很喜欢桂林。那里风景很美。当地人也很友好。同他们谈话很有意思。

AILIN: 我没去过桂林。下次一定去。你觉得广州怎么样？

GRAHAM: 我不太喜欢广州。人太多，也太热。

AILIN: 我也不喜欢广州。听说长城很雄伟。是吗？

GRAHAM: 是的。十分壮观。我拍了许多照片…

Vocabulary

diǎnr	点儿	a little/some
chá	茶	tea
shuōqǐ	说起	talking about/to talk about
zhī xíng	之行	the trip to . . . [*lit.* 'of trip']
chénggōng	成功	to be successful/success
chéngshì	城市	city
huídá	回答	to answer
fēngjǐng	风景	scenery
měi	美	to be beautiful/beautiful
dāngdì	当地	local
tánhuà	谈话	to talk
yǒuhǎo	友好	to be friendly/friendly ['**yǒu**', third tone in isolation]
xià cì	下次	next time
Chángchéng	长城	the Great Wall [*lit.* 'long city wall']
xióngwěi	雄伟	to be grandiose
shífēn	十分	extremely
zhuàngguān	壮观	to be magnificent
pāi	拍	to take/to shoot
zhàopiān	照片	photograph

Notes to Dialogue 2

13 Lack of qǐng *in many expressions*

In Chinese, the word **qǐng** (please), as has been mentioned before, is seldom used among friends and on informal occasions. The omission of **qǐng** does not suggest any lack of politeness or warmth in expressions such as **Kuài jìn lai**, **Zuò**, etc. These expressions are often repeated to make the guest feel that he/she is very welcome. For example:

(At the dinner table, the hostess says:)
Chī, chī. Bié kèqi.
Lit. Eat, eat. Don't be polite.
Help yourself. Don't be polite.

(Inviting your guest to come in:)
Jìn lai, jìn lai.
Lit. Come in, come in.
Come in, please.

(Inviting your guest to some tea:)
Hē chá, hē chá.
Lit. Drink tea, drink tea.
Do have some tea.

14 *Use of* zuò

In English, phrases such as *to call in*, *to come around*, *to go to see*, etc. are used to talk about informal visits. In Chinese, the literal translation of similar expressions is 'to go someone's home sit sit' or 'sit for a while'. For example:

Wǒ kěyǐ dào nǐ jiā *zuòzuo* ma?
Could I *come around* to see you?

Zuówǎn, Guāngmèn lái *zuò* le yīhuìr.
Guangmen *called in* for a while last night.

15 *Use of retroflex ending* r

The sound **r**, pronounced with the tongue rolled backward a bit, is often added to phrases such as **yīdiǎn**, **yǒu yīdiǎn**, **yīhuì** (a while), etc. In such cases, **yī** is usually omitted. For example:

Nǐ xiǎng hē diǎn*r* shénme?	What would you like to drink?
Wǒ yǒu diǎn*r* è.	I'm a bit hungry.
Děng huì*r*.	Wait for a second.

Note that when *r* is added to **diǎn**, the nasal **n** sound gets dropped off.

16 *Use of* . . . zhī xíng

Although this is very much a written expression, it is often used in colloquial speech to refer to a particular trip. Simply put the place name before **zhī xíng**. For example:

Tīngshuō nǐde Zhōngguó *zhī xíng* hěn chénggōng.
I've heard that your *trip to* China was very successful.

17 *Use of* nǎ jǐ . . .

Literally, **nǎ jǐ** + a measure word means 'which several'. It can be used to ask about either places or people when the questioner assumes that only a few places or people will be named in the reply. For example:

Nǐ qù guo Yīngguó *nǎ jǐ ge* chéngshì?
Which cities in Britain have you been to?

Nǐ zài *nǎ jǐ jiā* gōngsī gōngzuò guo?
For which companies have you worked?

18 *More on the 'topic structure'*

The topic or theme of a sentence always occurs at the beginning of that sentence. In English, for example, you can say *It is difficult to answer this question*; but in Chinese, you must say 'This question is difficult to answer' or 'Answering this question is difficult'. For example:

***Tāde Yīngwén* hěn nán dǒng.**
Topic
Lit. His English very be difficult understand.
It's very difficult to understand *his English*.

Zài Zhōngguó, *mǎi huǒchē piào* hěn nán.
Topic
Lit. In China, buy train tickets very be difficult.
Getting train tickets in China is very difficult.

19 Nǐ juéde . . . zěnme yàng?

This question can be translated as 'What do you think of . . ?'. For example:

Nǐ juéde* Zhāng Hóng *zěnme yàng?
What do you think of Zhang Hong?

Nǐ juéde* Měiguó *zěnme yàng?
What do you think of America?

20 rén tài duō

The complete sentence should be ***Guǎngzhōu de* rén tài duō** (*lit.* 'Guangzhou's people too many'). The reason that **Guǎngzhōu de** is omitted is that it can be elicited from the context. Whenever you wish to say 'There are too many . . . in . . .', use the pattern something + **tài duō**. For example:

> **Běijīng de zìxíngchē *tài duō*.**
> *There are too many* bikes *in* Beijing.
>
> A: **Táiwān zěnme yàng?**
> How is/was Taiwan?
>
> B: **Hěn yǒu yìsi. Dànshì, rén *tài duō*.**
> Very interesting. But *too many* people.

21 Negative sentences with yě

In English, 'also' is used in positive sentences whilst *either* or *neither* are used in negative sentences; in Chinese, the adverb **yě** (also) is used in both sentence types. When the sentence with **yě** is negated, the negation word **bù**, **méi yǒu** or **méi** is placed after **yě**. Let us compare **yě** used in both positive and negative sentences:

> **Wǒmen *yě* xiǎng qù cānjiā Xīn Hǎi de hūnlǐ.**
> We would like to attend Xin Hai's wedding *too*.
>
> **Tā *yě bù* xǐhuan Zhōngguó fàn.**
> She doesn't like Chinese food *either*.
>
> **Lǎo Lǐ zuótiān méi lái. Xiǎo Wáng *yě méi* lái.**
> Lao Li didn't come yesterday and Xiao Wang didn't come *either*.

Exercises

Exercise 5

What do you say on the following occasions:

(a) A friend of yours knocks at your door and you invite him in.
(b) Your neighbour comes around for a chat, and you invite her to sit down.

(c) Your friends have come to see you. You ask them what they would like to drink.
(d) You tell your mother that you are going round to Lao Li's.
(e) You are hosting a dinner party, and you ask your guests to help themselves.

Exercise 6

You ask your Chinese friend what she thinks of:

(a) America
(b) summer in Hong Kong
(c) the Beijing Hotel
(d) the locals
(e) David's Chinese

Exercise 7

Negate the following sentences with **bù** or **méi yǒu**:

(a) Wǒ yě xǐhuan Zhōngguó fàn.
(b) Tā māma yě qù cānjiā Àilīn de hūnlǐ le.
(c) Tā yě zhīdao yóuyǒng chí jǐ diǎn kāimén.
(d) Xiǎo Zhāng yě chí dào le.

Exercise 8

Translate the following into Chinese:

(a) It is very interesting to talk to the locals.
(b) Which cities did you go to?
(c) How was your trip to Taiwan?
(d) There are too many people in Guangzhou. It's very noisy and very hot in the summer.

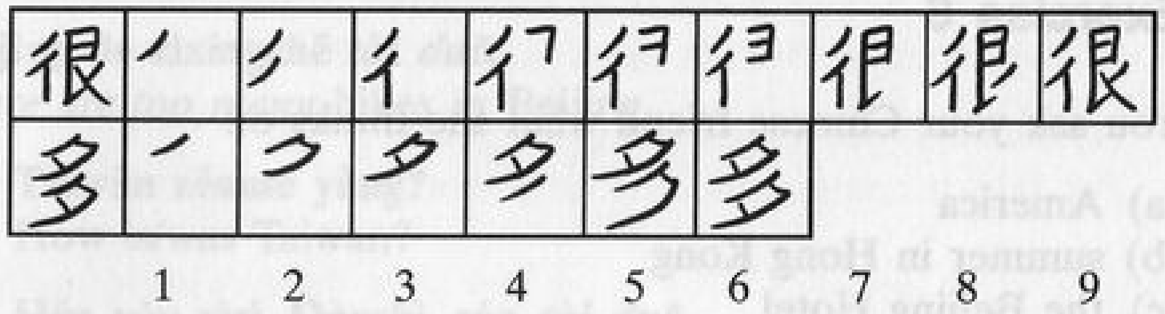
Characters

1 Learning to write hěnduō and dǒng

The adjective **hěnduō** (many/much)

hěn

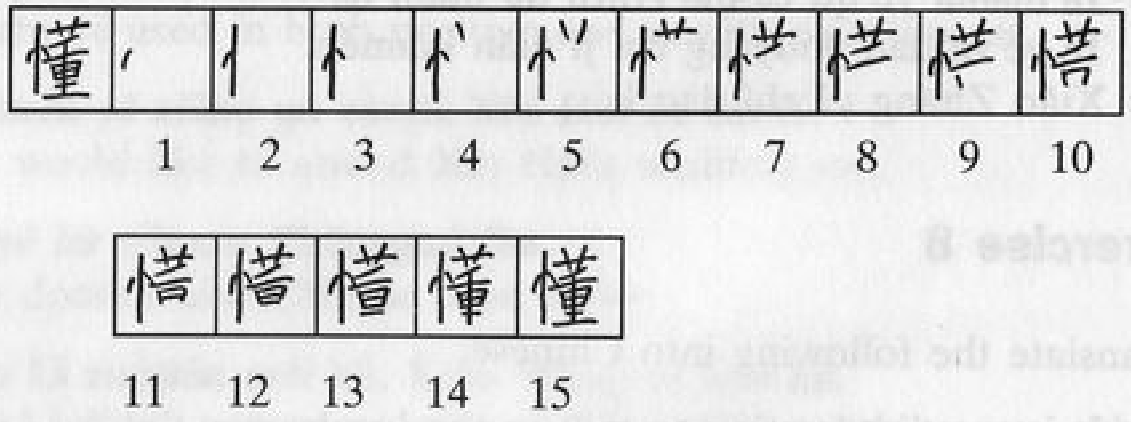
duō



The left part of **hěn** 彳 is called the 'double person radical'. This is the same **hěn** as in **hěn hǎo** (very good/well) and in **hěn xǐhuan** (to like . . . very much).

The verb **dǒng** (to understand)

dǒng



The left part of **dǒng** 忄 is called the 'vertical heart radical' which often occurs in characters that have to do with thoughts and emotions. The right part 董, which can be used as a surname, is also pronounced **dǒng** when used in isolation. Quite a number of characters have this feature, namely, the left part gives some indication of the meaning and the right part gives some indication of the pronunciation.

2 Recognizing the following city/place names

上海
Shànghǎi

西安
Xī'ān

桂林
Guìlín

广州
Guǎngzhōu

长城
Chángchéng
The Great Wall

Reading/listening comprehension

1 Read the following passage (if you have the recording, listen first) and then answer the following questions in Chinese:

Shufang tells her friend about her wedding

Wǒ hé Dàyǒng shì dàxué tóngxué. Wǒmen shì qù nián jiéhūn de. Dàyǒng de fùmǔ zhù zài Táiwān. Tāmen cóng Táiwān lái cānjiā le wǒmen de hūnlǐ. Nà shì wǒ fùmǔ hé Dàyǒng de fùmǔ dì yī cì jiànmiàn. Tāmen xiāngchǔ de hěn hǎo. Wǒmen hái qǐng le hěnduō péngyou cānjiā wǒménde hūnlǐ. Hūnlǐ hòu, wǒ hé Dàyǒng qù Guìlín dù le liǎng ge xīngqī mìyuè.

Vocabulary

xiāngchǔ	to get along
dù	to spend
mìyuè	honeymoon [*lit.* 'honey month']

Questions

A Dàyǒng de fùmǔ zhù zài shénme dìfang?
B Dàyǒng de fùmǔ cānjiā Shūfāng hé Dàyǒng de hūnlǐ le ma?
C Shūfāng de fùmǔ hé Dàyǒng de fùmǔ shì dì èr cì jiànmiàn ma?
D Shūfāng hé Dàyǒng qù shénme dìfang dù mìyuè le? Qù le duō jiǔ?

2 Read the following phrases aloud and add the correct tone marks:

(a) **womende hunli**	our wedding
(b) **gaosu wo nide Zhongguo zhi xing**	to tell me about your China trip
(c) **qing le xuduo pengyou**	to have invited many friends

---

15 Hǎiwài láixìn

海外来信

Letter from abroad

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- write a simple letter
- use the correct format to write names and addresses on an envelope
- express a continuous action in the past
- express more sophisticated sentences such as 'When I was in China, I ...'
- recognize some place/country names and write a postcard in characters

Text

Wǒ bǎozhèng 我保证 I promise

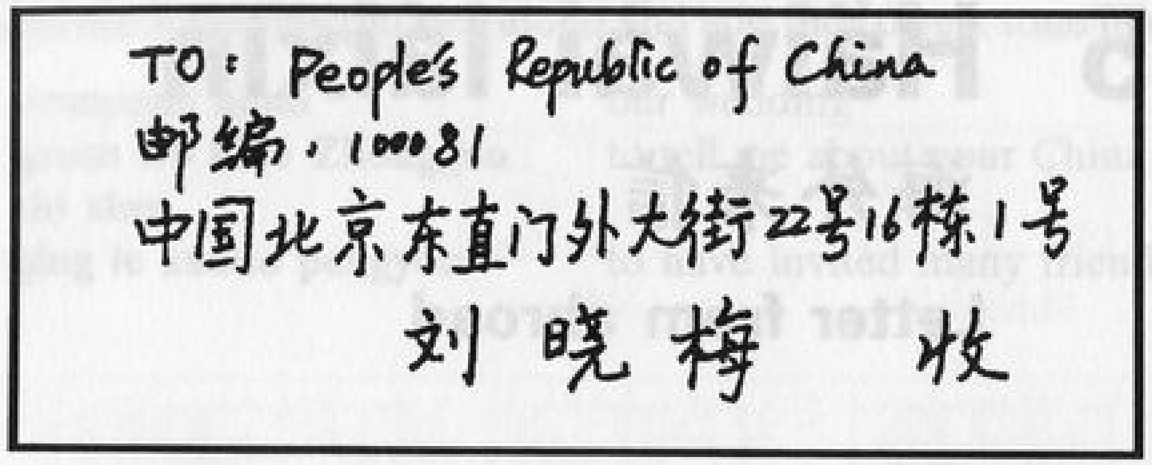
Elena and Liu Xiaomei are very close friends. They met when Elena was studying Chinese at a university in Beijing. Although Elena is back in Italy, they write to each other very often. Below is a letter from Elena to Xiaomei.

TO: People's Republic of China

Yóubiān: 100081
Zhōngguó Běijīng Dōng Zhí Mén Wài Dàjiē 22 Hào 16
Dòng 1 Hào

Liú Xiǎoméi Shōu

Crosa Maccarina, Milan, Italy



TO: People's Republic of China
邮编：100081
中国北京东直门外大街22号16栋1号
刘 晓 梅 收

Qīn'àide Xiǎoméi:

Nǐ hǎo!

Nǐde láixìn shōu dào le. Wǒ zhēn gāoxìng nǐ xǐhuan nǐde xīn gōngzuò.

Wǒ yīqiè hái hǎo, jiù shì gōngzuò tài máng. Shàng ge xīngqī, wǒ yīzhí zài Lúndūn kāi huì. Huílai hòu, máng zhe xiě yī fèn bàogào. Měi tiān zǎoshàng liù diǎn bàn qǐchuáng, wǎnshang shí'èr diǎn cái shuìjiào. Wǒ bìxū zài xīngqīwǔ zhī qián xiě wán zhè fèn bàogào. Wǒ zhīdao wǒ hǎo jiǔ méi gěi nǐ xiě xìn le, qǐng bié shēngqì. Děng zhè ge zhōumò wǒ xiūxi de shíhou, yīdìng gěi nǐ xiě yī fēng cháng xìn. Wǒ bǎozhèng.

Hǎo yǒu,
Àilìnà
2000. 1. 26

亲爱的晓梅：

你好！

你的来信收到了。我真高兴你喜欢你的新工作。

我一切还好，就是工作太忙。上个星期，我一直在伦敦开会。回来后，忙着写一份报告。每天早上六点半起床，晚上十二点才睡觉。我必须在星期五之前写完这份报告。我知道我好久没给你写信了，请别生气。等这个周末我休息的时候，一定给你写封长信。我保证。

好友，
爱丽娜
2000, 1, 26

Vocabulary

qīn'àide	亲爱的	dear [*lit.* 'close loved one']
xìn	信	letter
láixìn	来信	letter [*lit.* 'come letter', see Note 3]
shōu dào	收到	to receive
xīn	新	new/to be new
yīqiè	一切	everything
jiù shì	就是	the only thing is . . ./but/except for
shàng ge	上个	last
yīzhí	一直	all the time
Lúndūn	伦敦	London
kāi huì	开会	to attend a meeting/ to attend a conference
hòu	后	after/in/. . . later
zhe	着	[grammar word, see Note 9]
xiě	写	to write
fèn	份	[measure word for documents]
bàogào	报告	report
qǐchuáng	起床	to get up
cái	才	[emphatic word, see Note 10]

shuìjiào	睡觉	to sleep/sleep
bìxū	必须	must
zài . . . zhī qián	在...之前	before . . ./by . . .
shēngqì	生气	to be angry/to be cross
. . . de shíhou	...的时候	when/while
zhōumò	周末	weekend
zhè ge zhōumò	这个周末	this weekend
xiūxi	休息	to rest/to take time off work
fēng	封	[measure word for letters]
cháng	长	long/to be long
bǎozhèng	保证	to promise
hǎo yǒu	好友	good friend
yóubiān	邮编	postcode
Dōng Zhí Mén Wài	东直门外	[street name]
dàjiē	大街	avenue
dòng	栋	block
hào	号	number
shōu	收	to be received by . . ./to receive

Notes to text

1 *Writing a letter*

When writing a letter or postcard to a Chinese person, there is usually no need to write 'Dear' (**qīn'àide**) in front of the person's name. You simply use the form of address that is usually used (e.g. **Xiǎo Liú**, **Liú Xiǎoméi**, or **Xiǎoméi**.). The term **qīn'àide** (dear), you may be surprised to learn, is only reserved for close family and friends. A colon (:), instead of a comma, is used after the person's name. The greeting expression **Nǐ hǎo** is usually used to open a letter and appears in the second line. You can start the main part of the letter either on the same line after **Nǐ hǎo** if the space is a problem, or on the next line. The closing phrase usually takes up a separate line. The commonly used closing phrases are **Duō bǎozhòng** (Take care), **Zhù hǎo** (Best wishes), **Zhù shēntǐ jiànkāng** (Wishing you good health), **Hǎo yǒu** (Good friend), etc. After the closing phrase, you sign your name and then date the letter underneath your signature. Note that you do not need to put your address in a personal letter (as opposed to a business letter).

2 *Writing an envelope*

When writing a name and address on an envelope in Chinese, you first write the recipient's address in one line at the top of the envelope (use a second line if it is a long address); then write the recipient's name in the centre of the envelope and finally put the sender's address, which is put at the bottom of the envelope towards the right-hand corner. The word **shōu** is usually put after the recipient's name and it means 'to be received by . . .'. For example:

Recipient's address: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXX

Recipient's name: XXX Shōu

Sender's address:XXXXXXXXXXXX

In writing the address, the largest unit comes first. So you put the country first (if you write from abroad) followed by the city, then the street name (or name of an organization), and finally the flat number. Note that the recipient's postcode is placed before the address but the sender's postcode goes after the address. For example, if you write to Mr Wang Lisheng whose address is 26 Dongdan Ave., Beijing, postcode 816001 and your address is Flat 6, Block 10, Xi'an Foreign Languages College, postcode 716001, the envelope should look like this:

Yóubiān: 816001 Běijīng Dōngdān Dàjiē 26 Hào

Wáng Lìshēng Shōu

Xī'ān Wàiguóyǔ Xuéyuàn 10 Dòng 6 Hào
Yóubiān:716001

If you send a letter from abroad, all you need to do is to put 'To: People's Republic of China' in English or in the language that is spoken wherever you are at the top of the envelope (see the envelope in the Text).

3 *Difference between* xīn, láixìn *and* qùxīn

The word **xìn** means 'letter'. Literally, **láixìn** means 'come letter' and **qùxìn** means 'go letter'. **Láixìn** refers to the letter you have received; and **qùxìn** refers to the letter you have written to someone. The measure word for letters is **fēng**. For example:

Zhèr yǒu nǐde yì fēng *xìn*.
Lit. Here have your one letter.
Here is a *letter* for you.

Xièxie nǐde *láixìn*.
Thank you for your *letter*.

Wǒde *qùxīn* nǐ shōu dào le ma?
or **Nǐ shōu dào wǒde *qùxìn* le ma?**
Have you received my *letter*?

Whilst **láixìn** and **qùxìn** are very different, **xìn** can always replace **láixìn** or **qùxìn**.

4 Wǒ yíqiè hái hǎo

This is a very common expression used in writing personal letters to mean 'Everything is all right with me'. You can also turn it into a question. For example:

Nǐ yīqiè hái hǎo ma?
Is everything all right with you?

5 *Use of* jiù shì

When a general positive statement is followed by another sentence beginning with **jiù shì**, a mild criticism is expected because **jiù shì** in this context means 'the only thing is . . .', 'but' or 'except for/except that . . .'. For example:

Xiāng Gǎng hěn yǒu yìsi, *jiù shì* xiàtiān tài rè.
Hong Kong is very interesting. *The only thing is* that it's too hot in the summer.

Nà ge yóuyǒng chí hěn hǎo, *jiù shì* yǒu diǎnr yuǎn.
That swimming pool is very good *except that* it's a bit far away.

6 *Different terms for 'last', 'next' and 'this'*

You can use **shàng ge** (last), **xià ge** (next) and **zhè ge** (this) together with **xīngqī** (week) and **yuè** (month), but not with **tiān** (day) and **nián** (year). Below is a chart illustrating the differences:

Chinese	*English*	*Chinese*	*English*
***zuó*tiān**	yesterday	***shàng ge* yuè**	last month
***jīn*tiān**	today	***zhè ge* yuè**	this month
***míng*tiān**	tomorrow	***xià ge* yuè**	next month
***shàng ge* xīngqī**	last week	***qù* nián**	last year
***zhè ge* xīngqī**	this week	***jīn* nián**	this year
***xià ge* xīngqī**	next week	***míng* nián**	next year

7 *Use of* yīzhí

When you want to emphasize the continuation of an event, use **yīzhí** in front of **zài** to mean 'all the time'. For example:

Zuótiān wǎnshàng, wǒ *yīzhí zài* xiě xìn.
I was writing letters all night last night.

However, if you want to say 'He was attending a conference in Taiwan last month', you must say **Tā shàng ge yuè *yīzhí zài* Táiwān kāi huì**. Since **zài** is used in **zài Táiwān** to mean 'in Taiwan', the continuous indicator **zài** must not be used. Thus you cannot say **Tā shàng ge yuè yīzhí *zài* Táiwān *zài* kāi huì**.

8 *Use of* hòu

In English, *after* or *in* is placed before a phrase or a sentence (e.g. ***In three days' time** . . .*, ***After he came back** . . .*) and *later* is placed after a phrase or a sentence (e.g. *A week **later** . . .*). But in Chinese, **hòu** (after/in/. . . later) always occurs at the end of a phrase or a sentence. For example:

Cóng Bālí huílai *hòu*, wǒ shēntǐ bù tài hǎo.
I haven't been very well *since* I came back from Paris.

Sān tiān *hòu*, wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà.
I'll telephone you *in* three days' *time*.

Yī ge xīngqī *hòu*, Xiǎo Fāng jiàndào le tāde mèimei.
Xiao Fang met her younger sister a week *later*.

9 *Grammar word* zhe

Zhe is placed between the verb–adjective **máng** (to be busy) and a verb to mean 'to be busy doing something'. For example:

Wǒ máng *zhe* zhǎo gōngzuò. I'm busy looking for a job.
Tā máng *zhe* xué Zhōngwén. She is busy learning Chinese.

10 *Emphatic word* cái

Cái is an adverb used to indicate that something happens too late (e.g. 'start, end, etc. too late'). Sometimes, it can be broadly translated as 'only' or 'just', but other times, it can be translated as '. . . until . . .' For example:

Nǐ zěnme *cái* qǐchúang?
How come you *just* got up?
Wǒ māma měi tiān wǎnshang shí'èr diǎn *cái* shuìjiào.
Every night, my mother doesn't go to bed *until* 12 o'clock.
David zuótiān cái zǒu.
David *only* left yesterday.

The sentence **David zuótiān cái zǒu** implies that he planned to leave earlier. Another thing to notice is that the past particle **le** cannot be used with **cái** if the event described happened in the definite past.

11 *Use of* zài . . . zhī qián

The phrase **zài . . . zhī qián** means 'before . . .' or 'by . . .', which emphasizes that something must be done by a certain date/day. That certain date/day is always placed between **zài** and **zhī qián**. For example:

***Zài* nǐ qù Zhōngguó *zhī qián*, kěyi gěi wó dǎ ge diànhuà ma?**
Could you give me a ring *before* you go to China?

Tā bìxū *zài* xīngqīwǔ *zhī qián* xiě wán zhè běn shū.
She must finish writing this book *by* Friday.

12 *Use of* . . . de shíhou

The expression **. . . de shíhou** (when/while) is placed at the end of the first half of a phrase or sentence. It can be used to describe present, past or future events. For example:

Shàng dàxúe *de shíhou*, wǒ hěn xǐhuan yóuyǒng.
I liked swimming very much *when* I was at university.

Bù gāoxìng *de shíhou*, yǒuxiē rén xǐhuan guàng shāngdiàn.
Some people like to go shopping *when* they are unhappy.

When **. . . de shíhou** is used to describe a future event, the verb **děng** (to wait) is usually put at the very beginning of a phrase or sentence. For example:

***Děng* zhè ge zhōumò wǒ yǒu kòng *de shíhou*, yīdìng gěi nǐ xiě fēng cháng xìn.**
I'll definitely write you a long letter *when* I have time this weekend.

Exercises

Exercise 1

Write a short letter to your family or friend.

Exercise 2

Write the following information on an envelope:

Recipient's name: Huang Weilei; recipient's address: Apt. 3, Block 46, 6 Chang An Avenue, Xi'an, postcode 710061, P.R. China. You are the sender and are currently in another country (make up your own address).

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with **xìn**, **láixìn** or **qùxìn**:

(a) (*Telling someone*) Zuótiān, wǒ shōu dào le sān fēng ________.
(b) (*Writing to someone*) Wǒ zhēn gāoxìng shōu dào le nǐde ________.

(c) (*Telling someone*) Wǒde nán péngyou bù xǐhuan xiě ________.

(d) (*Writing to someone*) Wǒde ________ nǐ shōu dào le ma?

Exercise 4

Match the words in the left column with those in the right column (there are several possible combinations):

(a) qù
(b) shàng ge
(c) míng
(d) xià ge
(e) zuó

1 tiān (*day*)
2 nián (*year*)
3 xīngqī (*week*)
4 yuè (*month*)

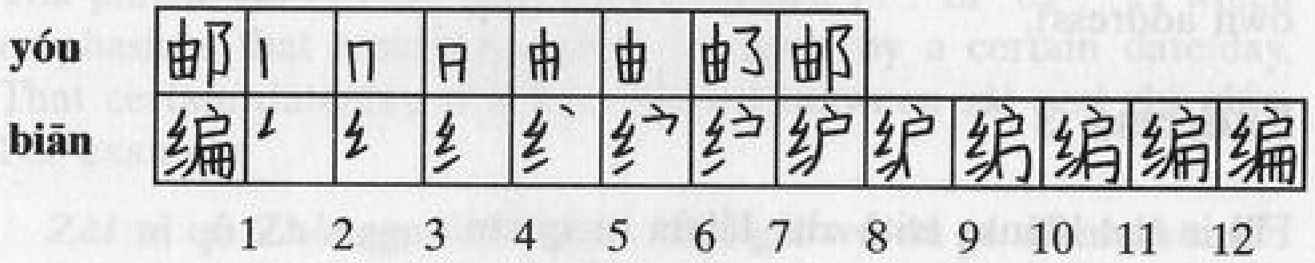
Exercise 5

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

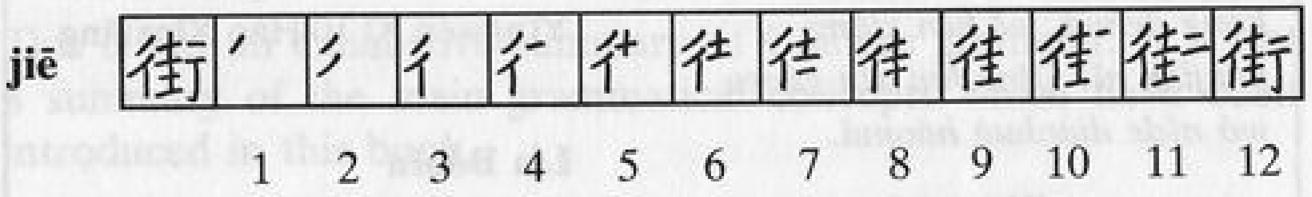
(a) Your home is beautiful but it is not easy to find.
(b) I was at home writing letters all night last night.
(c) I like writing letters to good friends.
(d) Don't be cross.
(e) I went to the market after work.
(f) Our boss is busy making phone calls.
(g) I only received my parents' letter yesterday.
(h) I often cycled when I was in China.
(i) He will definitely return you that book by next Monday.

Characters

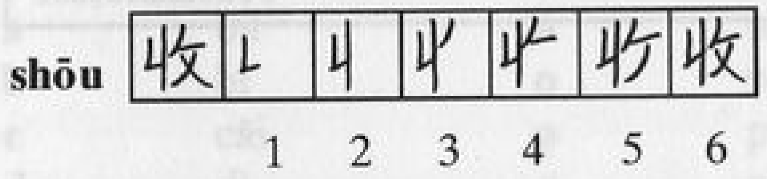
1 Learning to write yóubiān (postcode), jiē (avenue) and shōu (to be received by . .)



The character **yóu** has 阝, informally known as the 'ear radical' (possibly because it looks a bit like an ear). Note that the radical is on the right side. The left part of **yóu** 由 gives a clue to the pronunciation because it is pronounced **yóu** in isolation. The 'ear radical' sometimes appears on the left side. For example, the family name **Chen**, 陈 has the 'ear radical' on the left. The character **biān** has the 'silk radical' 纟 on the left and the right part 扁 is pronounced **biān** on its own.



This character consists of three parts and each part takes up approximately the same amount of space.



2 Recognizing some place/country names

香港
Xiāng Gǎng
Hong Kong

台湾
Tái wān
Taiwan

英国
Yīng guó
Britain

美国
Měi guó
America

Exercise 6

Write a postcard or short letter in characters. Ask your tutor or a Chinese friend to check it.

Reading comprehension

Read this postcard and then answer the questions in English:

Bóbīn:

Nǐ hǎo! Hǎo jiǔ méi yǒu shōu dào nǐde xìn le. Nǐ yīqiè hái hǎo ma? Wǒ xià ge yuè bā hào zuǒyòu yào qù Guǎngzhōu kāi huì. Rúguó nǐ dào shíhou yǒu kòng dehuà, wǒ hěn xiǎng jiànjian nǐ. Qǐng huí xìn gàosu wó nǐde diànhuà hàomǎ.

Zhù hǎo

Zhāng Xīn
94. 6. 18

Yóubiān: 510450
Guǎngzhōu Zhōngshān Dàxué
Yīngwén Xì 10 Hào Xìnxiāng

Lín Bóbīn

Běijīng Qián Mén 1 Hào
Yóubiān:100081

Vocabulary

dào shíhou	then/around that time
jiànjian	to meet
huí xìn	to reply [*lit.* 'return letter']
zhù hǎo	best wishes [*lit.* 'wish well']
xì	department
xìnxiāng	post box

Questions

A Who is the recipient of this postcard?
B What is the recipient's address?
C Where does the recipient work (based on the recipient's address)?
D Where does Zhang Xin live?
E Why is Zhang Xin going to Guangzhou?
F When is Zhang Xin going to Guangzhou?
G Does Zhang Xin know Bobin's telephone number?

Grammar summary

This is not an exhaustive summary of Chinese grammar. It is just a summary of the main grammatical concepts which have been introduced in this book.

The *pinyin* alphabet

Letter	*Example*	*Letter*	*Example*
a	bā	**n**	nǎ
b	bǐ	**o**	wǒ
c	cāi	**p**	píng
d	dì	**q**	qī
e	tè	**r**	rì
f	fā	**s**	sān
g	gē	**t**	tán
h	hē	**u**	tú
i	tī/sì/zhī	**ü**	lǜ
j	jǐ	**x**	xià
k	kè	**y**	yǒu
l	lèi	**z**	zǒu
m	mā		

Word order

It is easier to talk about the word order with the help of some grammatical terms. Let us first define the following terms:

Subject – the topic of a sentence. Nouns, noun phrases, verbal phrases can all function as the subject in Chinese.

Verb – a doing word.

Object – a noun or its equivalent acted upon by (a) a verb whose meaning is incomplete unless followed by something (e.g. in

'I play table-tennis', 'table-tennis' is the object of the verb 'play'); or (b) a preposition (e.g. in 'I'm not against him', 'him' is the object of the preposition 'against').

Prepositional phrase – a preposition followed by a noun or equivalent such as place names, etc. (e.g. 'in London').

Word order in Chinese is quite fixed. The common patterns are:

subject + verb + object

Wǒ mǎi dōngxi.	I buy things.

subject + time + verb + object

Wǒ *liù diǎn* qù mǎi dōngxi.	I'm going shopping *at six o'clock*.
Tā *qù nián* lái de Yīngguó.	She came to Britain *last year*.

subject + prepositional phrase + verb + object

Wǒ *zài Běijīng* jiàndào le tā.	I saw him *in Beijing*.

object + subject + verb (to emphasize the object)

***Xìn* wǒ xiě le.**	I did write *the letter*.

Topic structure

In English, the topic or theme of a sentence can be put at the end of the sentence by using the *It is . . . to . . .* pattern (e.g. in *It is very interesting to talk to him, to talk to him* is the topic.) In Chinese, since the 'It is . . . to . . .' pattern is not used, the topic always occurs at the beginning of a sentence:

***Nǐ jiā* hěn nán zhǎo.**	It is difficult to find your house.
***Qí zìxíngchē* hěn yǒu yìsi.**	It is very interesting to cycle.

Nouns

Nouns are the same regardless of number:

Wǒ yǒu yī ge *mèimei.*	I have one younger *sister*.
Wǒ yóu liǎng ge *mèimei.*	I have two younger *sisters*.

Articles

Articles such as *the*, *a* or *an* in English do not exist in Chinese. Whether something is specfic or general can be inferred from the context:

Tā hái méi huán gěi wǒ *shū.*	She still hasn't returned me *the book*.
Wǒ qù shūdiàn mǎi *yī běn shū.*	I'm going to the bookshop to buy *one book*.
Wǒ qù mǎi *shū.*	I'm going to buy *some books*.

Adjectives

Adjectives are always placed before nouns. **De** is usually inserted between the adjective and the noun (a) if the adjective is modified by an adverb; and (b) if a two-syllable adjective is used to modify a noun:

***hǎo* zhǔyi**	good idea
***hěn* hǎo *de* zhǔyi**	very good idea
xióngwěi *de* guǎngchǎng	the magnificent square

Verb–adjectives

In English, adjectives can be preceded by the verb *to be*; in Chinese, some adjectives can incorporate the verb 'to be' and they become verb–adjectives. For example, the word **lǎo** is an adjective when it means 'old', but it is a verb–adjective when it means 'to be old'. Thus, the verb **shì** (to be) is not used in this case. When these verb–adjectives are used, they are usually modified by adverbs such as **hěn** (very), **tǐng** (rather), etc. in front of them:

Wǒ hěn *máng.*	I *am* very *busy*.
Dāngdì rén hén *yǒuhǎo.*	The locals *are* very *friendly*.

Measure words

Measure words are a distinctive feature of the Chinese language. A measure word is usually used between (a) a numeral and a noun; and (b) a demonstrative pronoun (i.e. **zhè** (this) or **nà** (that)) and a noun. The most common measure word is **gè**:

Wǒ yǒu sān *ge* dìdi.	I have three younger brothers.
Zhè *ge* rén hěn qíguài.	This person is very strange.

Different measure words are used with different nouns. Below are some commonly used measure words:

Pinyin	*Character*	*Category*	*Nouns (e.g.)*
bǎ	把	objects with a handle	toothbrush, knife, umbrella, chair
bāo	包	parcel, packet	cigarettes, noodles
bēi	杯	cup, glass	tea, orange juice
běn	本	volume	book, dictionary
bù	部		film, encyclopedia
fèn	份		newspaper, report
fēng	封		letter
gè	个	people, things which do not fall into other categories; substitute measure word.	girl, man
jiā	家	organization	company, factory
jiān	间	space	room
jiàn	件	piece	jumper, luggage
jù	句	phrase	remarks, comments
kē	棵	plants, trees	tree, spring onion
kuài	块	square piece	soap, field
liàng	辆	things with wheels	bike, bus
píng	瓶	bottles, jars	beer, jam
qún	群	crowd	people, cattle
tái	台	machines	television, washing-machine
tào	套	set	flat, furniture
tiáo	条	long and winding	fish, river
tóu	头	big animals	pig, elephant
wèi	位	people (polite)	teacher, leader
zhāng	张	flat	paper, map, ticket, blanket
zhāng	章		chapter
zhī	只	small animals	chicken, cat
zuò	座	solid things, architecture	mountain, bridge

Currency words, unit words and nouns such as **tiān** (day), **nián** (year), etc. do not require measure words:

bā ***yuán***	eight *yuan*	**sì** ***jīn***	two *kilos*
liǎng ***tiān***	two *days*	**wǔ** ***nián***	five *years*

Pronouns

1 Personal pronouns

wǒ	I, me
nǐ	you (singular)
nín	you (polite form)
tā	he/she/, him/her
wǒmen	we, us
nǐmen	you (plural)
tāmen	they, them

These personal pronouns can be used in both subject and object positions:

Wǒ xiǎng wǒde māma.	*I* miss my mother.
Wǒde māma xiǎng ***wǒ.***	My mother misses *me.*

Ta is seldom used to mean 'it' as a subject. It occasionally occurs in the object position:

Mōmo ***tā.***	Touch *it.*

Most of the time, any reference to 'it' can be inferred from the context:

Wǒ xǐhuan Zhōngguó fàn. ***Hěn hǎochī.***	I like Chinese food. *It's very tasty.*

Similarly, **tāmen** is rarely used to refer to things.

2 Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Possessive adjective and possessive pronoun	*Possessive adjective (in front of nouns)*	*Possessive pronoun (at the end of the sentence)*
wǒde	my	mine
nǐde	your	yours
tāde	his/her	his/hers

wǒmén*de*	our	ours
nǐmén*de*	your	yours
tāmén*de*	their	theirs

To form possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns, simply add **de** to personal pronouns **wǒ, nǐ, tā, wǒmen, nǐmen, tāmen**:

***Wǒde* shū diū le.**	*My* book is missing.
Zhè běn shū shì *wǒde.*	This book is *mine.*

3 Demonstrative pronouns

zhè	this
nà	that
zhèxiē	these
nàxiē	those

Zhè or **nà** never occurs in object positions. **Zhè** is used in many cases where 'it' is used in English:

***Zhè* hěn yǒu yìsi.**	*It* is very interesting.

When the measure word **ge** is added to **zhè** and **nà**, we have **zhè ge** and **nà ge**. These then are demonstrative adjectives:

***Nà ge* rén hěn gāo.**	*That person* is very tall.
***Zhè liàng* zìxíngchē huài le.**	*This bike* is broken.

Numbers

1 Cardinal numbers

0–99:

0–9		*10–19*		*20–29*	
líng	zero	**shí**	ten	**èrshí**	twenty
yī	one	**shíyī**	eleven	**èrshíyī**	twenty-one
èr (liǎng)	two	**shí'èr**	twelve	**èrshí'èr**	twenty-two
sān	three	**shísān**	thirteen	**èrshísān**	twenty-three
sì	four	**shísì**	fourteen	**èrshísì**	twenty-four
wǔ	five	**shíwǔ**	fifteen	**èrshíwǔ**	twenty-five
liù	six	**shíliù**	sixteen	**èrshíliù**	twenty-six
qī	seven	**shíqī**	seventeen	**èrshíqī**	twenty-seven
bā	eight	**shíbā**	eighteen	**èrshíbā**	twenty-eight
jiǔ	nine	**shíjiǔ**	nineteen	**èrshíjiǔ**	twenty-nine

The numbers 30, 40, etc. up to 90 are formed by adding **shí** (ten) to **sān** (three), **sì** (four), etc. Thus we have **sānshí** (thirty), **sìshí** (forty), etc. to **jiǔshí** (ninety). The numbers 31–9, 41–9, etc., use the same principle as 21–9 above. An apostrophe (') is used to mark the break between two syllables whenever there is ambiguity in pronunciation. Thus we have ***shí'èr*** (twelve) instead of ***shíèr***.

100–10,000

The same pattern continues with **bǎi** (hundred), **qiān** (thousand) and **wàn** (ten thousand):

yībǎi èrshí	one hundred and twenty
wǔqiān líng liùshí	five thousand and sixty

2 Ordinal numbers

Simply add **dì** to cardinal numbers:

***dì* yī**	first
***dì* shíyī**	eleventh
***dì* èrshí'èr**	twenty-second

Verbs

Chinese verbs remain the same regardless of first-, second- or third-person pronouns, singular or plural:

wǒ *shì*	I *am*
tā *shì*	he/she *is*
tāmen *shì*	they *are*

Verbs do not indicate tenses. Let us take the verb **qù** (to go) for example:

Wǒ míngtiān *qù* Zhōngguó.	I *am going* to China tomorrow.
Zuótiān, wǒ méi *qù* kàn péngyou.	Yesterday, I *didn't go* to see my friends.
Tā *qù* túshūguǎn le.	He *has gone* to the library./ He *went* to the library.

The future and the past are indicated by the time phrases such as **míngtiān** (tomorrow), and **zuótiān** (yesterday) and some grammar words such as **le** (see Grammar Words below).

Grammar words (particles)

1 **le** indicates that:

(a) an action happened in the past:

Wǒ zuótiān mǎi *le* yī liàng zìxíngchē. I bought a bike yesterday.

(b) an action has happened and may still be happening:

Tā qù túshūguǎn *le*.	He has gone to the library. (He has not come back yet.)

(c) there is a change of state (when used at the end of a sentence):

Xiàyǔ *le*.	It's raining. (It wasn't raining before.)
Wǒ lèi *le*.	I'm getting tired. (I wasn't tired before.)

2 **guo**, although also indicating a past event, puts emphasis on the aspect that something has been experienced:

Wǒ chī *guo* Zhōngguó fàn.	I have had Chinese food.
Tā qù *guo* Měiguó liǎng cì.	He has been to America twice.

3 **zài** indicates the continuous state of a verb. It is placed before the verb:

Wǒ *zài* chī wǎnfàn.	I am having supper.

Negation words

1 **bù** is used with most verbs and verb–adjectives:

Wǒ *bù* xǐhuan zhè ge chéngshì.	I *don't* like this city.
Tā *bù* máng.	He is *not* busy.

2 **méi** is used to negate the verb **yǒu** (to have):

Wǒ méi yǒu gēge.	I *do not* have brothers.

3 **méi yǒu** or **méi** is used to indicate that:

(a) something has not happened:

Wǒ *méi yǒu* (or *méi*) chī guo Zhōngguó fàn.
I haven't had Chinese food.

(b) something did not happen:

Tā zuótiān *méi yǒu* (or *méi*) lái shàng bān.
She did not come to work yesterday.

Questions

To form questions that require a 'yes' or 'no' answer, simply add the particle **ma** to the end of a sentence:

Nǐ shì Yīngguó rén.	→	**Nǐ shì Yīngguó rén *ma*?**
You are British.		Are you British?

Another way of forming a yes/no question is to repeat the verb with the negation word **bù** or **méi** as appropriate inserted in between:

Nǐ *chī bù chī* dàsuàn?	Do you eat garlic?
Nǐ *yǒu méi yóu* jiějie?	Do you have elder sisters?

When question words such as **shénme** (what), **shénme shíhou** (when), **nǎr** (where), etc. are used to ask questions, the sentence order is not changed. The question word occupies the position in the sentence where the information required should appear in the reply:

A: **Nǐ jiào *shénme*?**
What are you called?

B: **Wǒ jiào *Lǐ Xīng*.**
I am called *Li Xing*.

A: **Nǐ *shénme shíhou* qù Zhōngguó.**
When are you going to China?

B: **Wǒ *míngtiān* qù Zhōngguó.**
I'm going to China *tomorrow*.

Directional words

In English, words such as *in* and *out* are used to indicate the direction of a verb, for example, *Please come **in*** and *I'd like to go **out***. In Chinese, directional words such as **lái** (*lit.* 'come'), **qù** (*lit.* 'go'), etc. are used after a verb in these cases:

Qǐng jìn *lai*.
Please *come in*.

Wǒ xiǎng chū *qu* yīhuìr.
I'd like to *go out* for a while.

Adverbs

1 When adverbs describe adjectives, they are placed before adjectives:

Tā *fēicháng* piàoliang. She is extremely good-looking.

2 When adverbs describe the manner of an action:

(a) they are placed before the verb in an imperative sentence (i.e. order, suggestion):

Kuài **zǒu. Wǒmen yào chí dào le.**
Lit. Quickly walk. We will late arrive.
Hurry up. We'll be late.

(b) they are placed after the verb and the linking word **de** if the degree or result of an action is indicated:

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang shuì de *hǎo*. I slept well last night.

Many adverbs usually have the same form as adjectives.

Prepositions

Prepositions are not used as often as in English. The preposition **zài** (at/in) can also be used in the object position, in which case it means 'to be at/in':

Wǒ *zài* Běijīng dāi le sì tiān. I stayed in Beijing for four days.
preposition
Tā zuówǎn bù *zài*. He wasn't in last night.
preposition

Key to the exercises and reading/listening comprehension questions

Lesson 1

Exercise 1

(a) (i) Zhāng jīnglǐ/Zhāng xiānsheng/Zhāng Gōngmín; (ii) Lín xiǎojie/Lín Fāng/Xiǎo Lín; (iii) Xiǎo Gǒng/Qíbīn. (b) Nǐ hǎo, Wáng Lín. (c) Hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.

Exercise 2

(a) shì; (b) tā; (c) Shì de.

Exercise 3

(a) Nǐ shì Wáng xiānsheng ma? (b) Tā hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ ma? (c) Tāmen lái Zhōngguó ma?

Exercise 4

(a) Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ. (b) Qǐng jiào wǒ David. (c) Huānyíng nǐ lái Zhōngguó.

Exercise 5

(a) Nǐ lèi ma? (Lèi *or* Bù lèi). (b) Nǐ gāoxìng ma? (Gāoxìng *or* Bù gāoxìng.) (c) Nǐ xiǎng hē kāfēi ma? (Xiǎng *or* Bù xiǎng.)

Exercise 6

(a) B: Nǐ hǎo. (b) B: Bù kèqi. (c) B: Shì de . . . (d) B: Bù shì . . . (e) B: Xiǎng, xièxie.

Exercise 7

(a) Lǎo Wáng bù xiǎng hē kāfēi. (b) David *bù* hěn gāoxìng. (c) David hěn *bù* gāoxìng. (d) Wǒde yīlù *bù* hěn shùnlì. (e) Wǒde yīlù hěn *bú* shùnlì. (f) Tā *bù* shì Jones xiānsheng.

Exercise 8

(a) Hěn lèi. (b) Yǒu yīdiǎn lèi. (e) Bù tài lèi.

Exercise 9

(a) wǒde, tāde; (b) Tāde; (c) wǒde, Andrew de.

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A John. B No, he had a very rough trip. C He asks John if he would like a coffee. D He says that he would very much like a coffee.

Lesson 2

Exercise 1

1(c) Germany; 2(h) Italy; 3(b) France; 4(a) Japan; 5(e) Hong Kong; 6(d) Australia; 7(f) New Zealand; 8(g) Singapore.

Exercise 2

(a)Yīngguórén; (b) Měiguórén; (c) Zhōngguórén; (d) Yìdàlìrén; (e) Táiwānrén; (f) Xiānggǎngrén; (g) Aòdàlìyàrén; (h) Rìběnrén.

Exercise 3

(a) Yīngwén; (b) Yīngwén; (c) Zhōngwén; (d) Yìdàlìwén; (e) Zhōngwén; (f) Fǎwén; (g) Zhōngwén/Yīngwén/Guǎngdōnghuà (Cantonese); (h) Rìwén.

Exercise 4

(a) Nǐ jiào shénme? (b) Nǐ shì nǎli rén? (c) Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?

Exercise 5

(a) yīdiǎn; (b) yǒu yīdiǎn; (c) yǒu yīdiǎn; (d) yīdiǎn.

Exercise 6

(a) A: Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén? (b) A: Tā shì nǎli rén? (c) B: Nǎli, nǎli. (d) B: Bù huì.

Exercise 7

(a) Nǐ zhīdao Amy shì nǎ guó rén ma? (b) Wǒ bù huì shuō Yīngwén. (c) Tā bù shì Rìběnrén. (d) Wǒ bù zhīdao tā jiào shénme.

Exercise 8

For your reference only:
Amy shì Měiguórén. Tā jīn nián èrshíyī suì le. Tā huì shuō yīdiǎn Zhōngwén. Tā hěn gāoxing rènshi Fāng Chūn. Fāng Chūn shì Zhōngguó Běijīngrén. Tā sānshí'èr suì. Tā kànshangqu hěn niánqīng. Tā yě hěn gāoxìng rènshi Amy.

Exercise 9

(a) B: Nǎli, nǎli/Guòjiang. (b) B: Sānshí suì zuǒyòu. (c) B: Bù duì.

Exercise 10

(a) zhīdao; (b) rènshi/zhīdao; (c) zhīdao; (d) rènshi.

Exercise 11

(a) Tā jiào shénme? (b) Xiǎo Fāng shì nǎli rén? (c) Amy jīnnián duō dà le?

Exercise 12

(a) Tā kànshangqu bù hěn gāoxìng. (b) Simon kànshangqu hěn niánqīng. (c) Nǐ kànshangqu yǒu yīdiǎn lèi.

Reading/listening comprehension questions

1 A Yes, she does. B Britain. C Yes, a little. D No, she does not. E Yes, she very much likes to.

2 *Tones* (a) xièxie (fourth, neutral); (b) bù zhīdao (fourth, first, neutral); (c) bú duì (second, fourth); (d) Yīngguórén (first, second, second); (e) shuō Zhōngwén (first, first, second); (f) tài hǎo le (fourth, third, neutral); (g) zàijiàn (fourth, fourth); (h) wó yě shì (second, third, fourth).

Lesson 3

Exercise 1

For your reference only:
(a) Hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn. Nǐ zěnme yàng? / Nǐ hǎo ma? Zhēn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ. (b) Ràng wǒ jièshào yīxià. Xiǎo Lín, zhè shì wǒde hǎo péngyou, Amy. Amy, zhè shì wǒde Zhōngguó péngyou, Xiǎo Lín.

Exercise 2

(a) John shì bù tài máng. (John is *not* very busy.) (b) Shūlán de gōngzuò shì hěn máng. (Shulan *is* very busy with her work.) (c) Wáng Lín kànshangqu shì tǐng lǎo. (Wang Lin *does* look rather old.)

Exercise 3

(a) A: Nǐ zuótiān qù nǎr le? / Zuótiān nǐ qù le nǎr?
B: Qù Lúndūn le. / Qù le Lúndūn.
(b) A: Nǐ xià ge xīngqī qù nǎr? / Xià ge xīngqī nǐ qù nǎr?
B: Zhōngguó. / Qù Zhōngguó.
(c) A: Yánzhōng qù nǎr le?
B: Tā qù Měiguó le.

Exercise 4

(a) Andrew qù le Měiguó. / Andrew qù Měiguó le. (Andrew went to America. / Andrew has gone to America.) (b) Elena hē le kāfēi. / Elena hē kāfēi le. (Elena had her coffee. / Elena has had her coffee.) (c) Zuótiān Xīnháng shuōqi le Tiānyī. (Xinhang mentioned Tianyi yesterday.)

Exercise 5

(a) jiàndào; (b) jiànmiàn; (c) jiànmiàn; (d) jiàndào.

Exercise 6

(a) Rènshi. Tāmen shì hǎo péngyou. (b) Bù rènshi. (c) Méi jiéhūn. (d) Tā shì WP gōngsī de fù jīnglǐ, yě shì Rachel de nán péngyou.

Exercise 7

(a) shíwǔ ge Měiguórén; (b) liǎng ge Zhōngguórén; (c) sān ge nán de; (d) bā bēi kāfēi; (e) sì ge hǎo péngyou.

Exercise 8

(a) Yǒu. (b) Méi yǒu. (c) Zhēn kěxī!

Exercise 9

(a) Yánzhōng qù nǎr le? (b) Shèi shì WP gōngsī de fù jīnglǐ? (c) Shūlān shì nǎ guó rén? (d) Nǐ xià ge xīngqī qù nǎr?

Exercise 10

(a) Wǒ xià ge xīngqī *bú* qù Zhōngguó. (I'm not going to China next week.) (b) Jane *méi yǒu* jiéhūn. (Jane hasn't got married.) (c) Xiǎo Fāng *méi* yǒu Yìdàlì kāfēi. (Xiao Fang hasn't got Italian coffee.) (d) Wáng Pín *bú* rènshi Měixīn. (Wang Pin does not know Meixin.) (e) Zuótiān wǒmen *méi* qù Lúndūn. (We didn't go to London yesterday.) (f) Wǒ *bù* xiǎng hē kāfēi. (I don't want to have coffee.)

Exercise 11

(a) jiù; (b) SHÌ; (c) SHÌ; (d) jiù.

Exercise 12

(a) 女人

(b) 中国人

(c) 你好

(d) 我说中文

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A true; B false; C false; D true; E false; F true; G false.

Lesson 4

Exercise 1

(a) shí diǎn èrshíwǔ (fēn); (b) liǎng diǎn bàn / liǎng diǎn sānshí (fēn); (c) shí'èr diǎn sān kè / shí'èr diǎn sìshíwǔ / shí'èr diǎn chà shíwǔ / shí'èr diǎn chà yī kè; (d) liù diǎn shí fēn; (e) sì diǎn yī kè / sì diǎn shíwǔ (fēn); (f) jiǔ diǎn wǔ fēn / jiǔ diǎn líng wǔ (fēn).

Exercise 2

(a) 4 jiǔ diǎn yī kè; (b) 6 sì diǎn chà wǔ fēn; (c) 5 liǎng diǎn sìshíwǔ; (d) 2 shíyī diǎn èrshí fēn; (e) 1 bā diǎn líng wǔ; (f) 3 shí'èr diǎn bàn.

Exercise 3

(a) Zǎoshang hǎo. (b) Xiànzài jǐ diǎn le? (c) Qǐng wèn, nǐ jiào shénme? (d) Bù kèqi / Bù xiè.

Exercise 4

(a) cóng . . . dào . . . (The breakfast is from seven to eight thirty.) (b) fēnzhōng (We have five minutes for coffee.) (c) Xiànzài . . . (It's half past six now.) (d) yǐjing (She is already married.)

Exercise 5

(a) Cāntīng jǐ diǎn kāimén? (b) Nǐ zhīdao cāntīng jǐ diǎn kāimén ma? (c) Alan yǐjing sānshí suì le. (d) Qǐng kuài lái Yīngguó.

Exercise 6

(a) Duìbùqǐ. (b) Qǐng wèn, yóuyǒng chí jǐ diǎn kāimén? (c) Duìbùqǐ.

Exercise 7

For your reference only:

(a) Wǒ qī diǎn èrshí chī zǎofàn. (b) Wǒ shí'èr diǎn bàn zuǒyòu chī wǔfàn. (c) Wǒ bā diǎn chī wǎnfàn. (d) Wǒ sān diǎn zuǒyòu yóuyǒng.

Exercise 8

(a) Běijīng yǒu èrshí ge dà fàndiàn. (b) Wǒmén(de) fàndiàn yǒu liǎng ge cāntīng. (c) Zhè ge gōngsī yǒu Zhōngguórén ma? (d) Běijīng Fàndiàn méi yǒu yóuyǒng chí.

Exercise 9

(a) Tā shì bù shì Yīngguórén? (Is he/she British?) (b) Nǐ zuìjìn máng bù máng? (Have you been busy recently?) (c) Zhāng Bīn yǒu méi yǒu nǚ péngyou? (Does Zhang Bin have a girl-friend?) (d) Nǐ xiǎng bù xiǎng qù Zhōngguó? (Do you want to go to China?)

Exercise 10

(a) Duìbùqǐ. (b) Xiànzài jǐ diǎn le? (c) Cāntīng jǐ diǎn kāimén? (d) Huíjiàn.

Exercise 11

(a) Shí'èr diǎn bàn chī wǔfàn, xíng bù xíng? / xíng ma? / hǎo ma? / hǎo bù hǎo? / zěnme yàng? (b) Xiàwǔ sì diǎn qù yóuyǒng, hǎo ma? / hǎo bù hǎo? / xíng bù xíng? / xíng ma? / zěnme yàng? (c) Jiào nǐ 'Xiǎo Lǐ', xíng ma? / xíng bù xíng?

Exercise 12

你想说中文吗？

Reading/listening comprehension questions

I A (b) bù hěn máng; B (a) yóuyǒng; C (c) chī wǔfàn; D (b) shí'èr diǎn sānshí; E (a) shí'èr diǎn yī kè; F (b) sān diǎn.

2 *Tones* (a) huíjiàn (second, fourth); (b) cāntīng (first, first); (c) duìbùqǐ (fourth, fourth, third); (d) dà de (fourth, neutral).

Lesson 5

Exercise 1

1 jiějie = (b) elder sister; 2 dìdi = (d) younger brother; 3 gēge = (a) elder brother; 4 yéye = (e) grandfather; 5 mèimei = (c) younger sister; 6 ā'yí = (h) aunt; 7 nǎinai = (f) grandmother; 8 shūshu = (g) uncle.

Exercise 2

(a) Wǒ māma zài hē kāfēi. (My mum is having coffee.) (b) Yīngméi zài chī zǎofàn ma? (Is Yingmei having her breakfast?) (c) Tā bú zài yóuyǒng. (He/she isn't swimming.) (d) Nǐ bàba zài gōngzuò ma? (Is your father working?)

Exercise 3

(a) shàng / qù; (b) shàng; (c) qù / shàng; (d) shàng.

Exercise 4

(a) Jié(hūn) le. (b) Yīlìshābái / Elizabeth. (c) Měiguórén. (d) Yǒu. (e) Nǚ'ér jiào Měilíng. Érzi jiào Zhìgāng. (f) Bù shì. Tā shì dà xuésheng. (g) Yīngméi shì Shàotáng de mèimei.

Exercise 5

(a) Lǎo Zhāng dāng le Běijīng Fàndiàn de jīnglǐ. (b) Tāmen yóu liǎng ge háizi. Liǎng ge háizi dōu yǒu Zhōngwén míngzi. (c) Wǒmen dōu tuìxiū le. (d) Tāmen bù gōngzuò le. (e) Wǒ dìdi hái méi shàng xiǎoxué. (f) Shàngxué hěn yǒu yìsi. (g) Nǐ xué shénme zhuānyè? (h) Qǐng gěi wǒ jiǎngjiang nǐde zhàngfu. (i) Lúndào wǒ shuō Zhōngwén le.

Exercise 6

(a) He/she does not live in Beijing. (b) Are your parents still working? (c) Ma Lan is having her breakfast. (d) Wang Lin works at the Beijing Hotel.

Exercise 7

(a) Lǎo Wáng yóu jǐ ge háizi? (b) Nǐ zài Běijīng Fàndiàn zhù le jǐ tiān? (c) Tā hē le jǐ bēi kāfēi? (d) Lǐ Píng yǒu jǐ ge gēge?

Exercise 8

(a) Nǐ yǒu shíjiān qù yóuyǒng ma? (b) Duìbùqǐ, wǒ méi yǒu shíjiān. (c) Nǐ gàn shénme gōngzuò? (d) Qǐng wèn nǐ fùmú hǎo.

Exercise 9

(a) [no measure word needed]; (b) ge; (c) jiā / ge; (d) ge; (e) bēi.

Exercise 10

(a) Wǒ hěn xǐhuan wǒde gōngzuò. (b) Wǒ xiǎng qù kàn wǒ fùmǔ. (c) Tā huì lái kàn wǒ ma? (d) Fāng Shū zài Běijīng Lǚyóu Jú gōngzuò. (e) Nǐ zhù zài nǎr?

Exercise 11

(a) 我想去中国.

(b) 她想去哪儿？

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A Gu Liang is a translator/interpreter. B Gu Liang is working for Beijing Silk Trading Company. C Yang Ning has got married. D Yang Ning's wife is a primary-school teacher. E Gu Liang is going to meet Yang Ning's wife tomorrow night at Yang Ning's home.

Lesson 6

Exercise 1

(a) Jīntiān shì xīngqītiān. / Jīntiān shì xīngqīrì. (b) Jīntiān shì liùyuè jiǔ hào. (c) Wǒ qī hào qù Zhōngguó. (d) Wǒ māma xīngqīyī lái Táiwān.

Exercise 2

(a) sān tiān [no measure word] (Xiao Fang stayed in Shenzhen for three days.) (b) sān ge yuè (I've got three months.) (c) liǎng ge xīngqī / liǎng xīngqī (My husband wants to travel in China for two weeks.) (d) sì nián [no measure word] (My younger brother worked in Xi'an for four years.) (e) wǔ ge gēge (Wang Dongping has five elder brothers.) (f) bāyuè [no measure word] (Paul wants to go to Taiwan in August.)

Exercise 3

(a) Fēixiá zài Guǎngzhōu zhù le jǐ nián? (b) Míngtiān shì xīngqīsì. (c) Andrew xué le jǐ ge yuè Zhōngwén? (d) Wǒ xiǎng jīnnián sān yuè qù Zhōngguó. (e) Xià ge xīngqīwǔ shì jǐ hào? (f) Wǒ zhàngfu (*or* àiren) yǒu liǎng ge dìdi hē yī ge jiějie.

Exercise 4

(a) wǒ zuì hǎo de péngyou; (b) tèbié da de yóuyǒng chí / fēicháng dà de yóuyǒng chí; (c) xiǎo cāntīng / xiǎo fàndiàn; (d) nà ge niánqīng hē piàoliang de dà xuésheng; (e) zuì lǎo de nán rén.

Exercise 5

(a) Mick dǎsuàn *shénme shíhou* qù Zhōngguó? (When is Mick going to China?) (b) Zhāng Jūn zài Táiwān gōngzuò le *duō jiǔ*? (For how long did Zhang Jun work in Taiwan?) (c) Lǎo Lǐ de nǚ'ér *shénme shíhou* shàngxué? (When is Lao Li's daughter starting school?) (d) Nǐ xiǎng zài Shànghǎi dāi *duō jiǔ*? (For how long do you want to stay in Shanghai?)

Exercise 6

(a) zuǒyòu; (b) dàyuē; (c) zuǒyòu; (d) dàyuē.

Exercise 7

(a) Nǐ xiǎng shí'èr diǎn háishi yī diǎn chī wǔfàn? (b) Nǐ cháng yóuyǒng ma? / Nǐ chángchang yóuyǒng ma? (c) Nǐ zěnme bù gāoxìng? / Nǐ wèishénme bù gāoxìng? (d) Jìrán nǐ bù è, wǒ jiù xiān chī.

Exercise 8

For your reference only:

好　妈　她　吗

Reading/listening comprehension questions

1 A Xià ge xīngqīsan. B Bù shì. C Bù shì. Tā qù gōngzuò jiā kàn péngyou. D Liǎng ge xīngqī zuǒyòu. E Hěn rè. Bùguò, hěn yǒu yìsi. F Bù zài Měiguó.

2 *Tones* (a) yīyuè (first, fourth); (b) sān ge yuè (first, neutral, fourth); (c) tèbié dà de fàndiàn (fourth, second, fourth, neutral, fourth, fourth); (d) xīngqī'èr (first, first, fourth).

Lesson 7

Exercise 1

(a) Píngguǒ liǎng kuài qī máo wǔ yī jīn. (b) Bōluó liù kuài yī jīn. (c) Xiāngjiāo sì kuài liù máo wǔ yī jīn. (d) Cǎoméi sān kuài yī máo yī jīn. (e) Lízi liǎng kuài líng wǔ yī jīn. (f) Wǔ kuài yī máo jiǔ yī jīn.

Exercise 2

(a) yào; (b) xiǎng / yào; (c) yào; (d) xiǎng / yào.

Exercise 3

(a) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yīxiē Hǎinán Dǎo xiāngjiāo. (b) Tā bù yào cǎoméi. (c) Wǒ mǎi le liǎng jīn píngguǒ. (d) Nǐ hái yào biéde ma? (e) Wǒ bù zhīdao zhè ge duō shǎo qián. (f) A: Gěi nǐ wǔ kuài. B: Zháo nǐ liǎng máo wǔ

Exercise 4

(a) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī tiáo zhēn sī lǐngdài. / Wǒ yào . . . (b) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng jīn xiāngjiāo. / Wǒ yào . . . (c) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng tiáo wéijīn. / Wǒ yào . . .

Exercise 5

(a) Nǐ kěyi dài wǒ qù bǎihuò shāngdiàn ma? (b) Nǐ kěyi dài wǒ qù yínháng ma? (c) Nǐ kěyi dài wǒ qù yóujú ma?

Exercise 6

(a) Tài guì le. Wǒ bù yào. (b) Wǒ yào le. (c) Xiǎojie, yǒu lǐzhī ma? (d) Nǐ tài hǎo le. Duō xiè.

Exercise 7

(a) gěi tāde nǚ péngyou (He bought a pure silk scarf for his girlfriend.) (b) mǎi yīxiē dōngxi (I should go to the department-store and do some shopping.) (c) suǒyǒude yínháng (All the banks are open on Sundays.) (d) jǐ bēi (Xiao Wang has had several cups of coffee.) (e) dài wǒ māma lái (My elder brother will bring my mother over to see us.)

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A a night gown; B a hundred and eighty-five yuan; C very nice and not expensive; D several table-cloths.

Lesson 8

Exercise 1

(a) Zhōngguó bǐ Měiguó dà. / Měiguó bǐ Zhōngguó xiǎo. (b) Bōluó bǐ píngguǒ guì. (c) John bǐ Wáng Lín gāo. (d) Zhè ge yóuyǒng chí bǐ nà ge yóuyǒng chí dà. (e) Rachel bǐ Línlin dà. / Línlin bǐ Rachel niánqīng. / Línlin bǐ Rachel xiǎo.

Exercise 2

For your reference only:
(a) Wǒ zuì xǐhuan lán yánsè. (I like the blue colour most.) (b) Wǒ bǐjiào xǐhuan Zhōngguó fàn. (I quite like Chinese food.) (c) Zhōngwén bǐ Fǎwén nán. (Chinese is more difficult than French.) (d) Shì de. (Yes, it is.)

Exercise 3

(a) with 4 lán tiān (blue sky); (b) with 1 or 3 lǜ píngguǒ; lǜ chá; (c) with 2 huáng xiāngjiāo; (d) with 1 or 3 hóng píngguǒ; hóng chá (black tea).

Exercise 4

(a) Nǐ kěyi jiè gěi wǒ liǎng ge píngguǒ ma? (b) Tā bù xǐhuan jiè gěi péngyou qián. (c) Tā shénme shíhou huán gěi wǒ qián? / Tā shénme shíhou huán wǒ qián? (d) Wǒ wàng le dài qiánbāo. (e) Xièxie nǐ dài lái yīxiē Zhōngguó chá. (f) Tā dài máoyī le ma? (g) Liú Hóng kànshangqu bǐ Paul niánqīng. / Liú Hóng bǐ Paul kànshangqu niánqing.

Exercise 5

(a) shàng; (b) guàng; (c) qù; (d) shàng.

Exercise 6

(a) Duìbùqǐ. Wǒ chí dào le. (b) Méi wèntí. (c) Zhōngwén zěnme shuō 'good bargain'? (d) Wǒ míngtiān yīdìng huán gěi nǐ qián.

Exercise 7

(a) Zhè tiáo lǐngdài hán bǎifēnzhī wǔshí de sī. (This tie contains 50 per cent silk.) (b) Wǒ guàng le guàng shāngdiàn. (I had a look around in the shops.) (c) Táng Bīn jié gěi le wǒ èrshí kuài qián. (Tang Bin lent me twenty yuan.) (d) Tā jīntiān zǎoshang chí dào le èrshí fēnzhōng. (She was twenty minutes late this morning.)

Exercise 8

(a) gòu; (b) zúgòu de; (c) A: gòu; B: gòu; (d) zúgòu de.

Exercise 9

1 Tā méi yǒu shénme hǎo péngyou. 2 Míngtiān wǒ bù shàng bān. Wǒ kěyi chōu kòng qù yóuyǒng. 3 Wǒ cāi tā wǔshí duō suì. 4 Duìbùqǐ. Shēng lán sè de máoyī mài guāng le. Hēi sè xíng ma? 5 Zhēn hésuàn. Hái yǒu ma?

Exercise 10

(a) iii) 天 ; My mother will come to see me tomorrow.

(b) ii) 去 ; He doesn't want to go shopping.

Exercise 11

我喜欢学中文．

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A (b); B (c); C (a); D (b); E (c); F (b); G (a).

Lesson 9

Exercise 1

(a) Wǒ yào yī bēi chénzi zhī. (b) Wǒ yào yī píng píjiǔ (c) Wǒ yào liǎng bēi bái pútao jiǔ (d) Wǒ yào yīxiē Zhōngguó chá.

Exercise 2

For your reference only:
Wǒ yào yī ge húntún tāng, yī ge yǔ tóu shāo dòufu hé yī ge jīdān chǎo fàn.

Exercise 3

(a) Qǐng zuò. (b) Wǒ xiǎng kànkan càidān. / Wǒ xiǎng kàn yīxià càidān. / Wǒ kěyi kàn yīxià càidān ma? (c) Qǐng gēng wǒ lái. (d) Wǒ è sǐ le. (e) Qǐng shāo děng. / Děng yīxià. / Děngdeng.

Exercise 4

(a) Alan qù guo Zhōngguó ma? (b) Linda zuō tiān qù Lúndūn le. (c) Tā méi yǒu chī guo Zhōngguó fàn. (d) A: Nǐ chī zǎofàn le ma? B: Hái méi chī.

Exercise 5

(a) Wǒ chī bǎo le. / Wǒ bǎo le. (b) Wǒ zài yào yīxiē bǐng. / Wǒ hái xiǎng yào yīxiē bǐng. (c) Qǐng dì géi wǒ jiàng. (d) Duìbùqǐ, wǒ zài yào yī píng píjiǔ (e) Duō chī yīxiē.

Exercise 6

(a) Rúguǒ nǐ yǒu shíjiān dehuà, zánmen qù chī kǎo yā, hǎo ma? (b) Nǐ děi lái kàn wǒmen. (c) Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ shàng bān chí dào le èrshí fēnzhōng. (d) Rúguó nǐ è dehuà, zánmen xiān chī wǔfàn, hǎo bù hǎo? (e) Xiǎo Zhāng bù xiǎng qǐng Lǎo Wáng.

Exercise 7

(a) Yóuyǒng chí jīntiān zǎoshang kāi de hěn zǎo. (b) Qǐng zǎo lái. / Qǐng zǎo yīxiē lái. (c) Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ lái de hěn chí. (d) John shuō de hěn kuài.

Exercise 8

(a) Nǐ shuō de bù duì. (b) Wǒ mèimei lái de bù hěn zǎo. (c) Yīngguó de xiàtiān bù hěn rè. (d) Tāde fùmǔ tuìxiū de bù hěn zǎo. (e) Xiǎohuá bù gāoxìng.

Exercise 9

(a) 我妈妈是中国人．

(b) 她没有空．

(c) A: 你去买东西吗？
B: 是的．

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A Niúnǎi. B Méi chī guo. C kāfēi. D Xiánròu, jiān jīdàn hé yīdiǎn mógu.

Lesson 10

Exercise 1

(a) Qǐng wèn, cèsuǒ zài nǎr? (b) Qǐng wèn, fùjìn yǒu gōngyòng diànhuà ma? (c) Qǐng wèn, shí lù chē zài nǎr? (d) Qǐng wèn, qù huǒchē zhàn zěnme zǒu? (e) Qǐng wèn, qù Běijīng Fàndiàn zuò jǐ lù chē?

Exercise 2

(a) Lǎo Zhāng zài Maria de zuǒ biān. (b) Maria zài Lǎo Zhāng de yòu biān. (c) Linda zài Xiǎo Fāng de zuǒ biān.

Exercise 3

I (a) Cèsuǒ zài gōngyòng diànhuà de zuǒ biān. (b) Gōngyòng diànhuà zài cèsuǒ de yòu biān. / Gōngyòng diànhuà zài cāntīng de zuǒ biān. (c) Cāntīng zài gōngyòng diànhuà de yòu biān.

II (a) Dì èr ge hónglǜdēng wǎng zuó guǎi, zài wǎng yòu guǎi. (b) Dì èr ge hónglǜdēng wǎng yòu guǎi.

Exercise 4

(a) Tā bù jìde wǒde míngzi. (He doesn't remember my name.) (b) Nǐ bù yòng gěi wǒ mǎi lǐwù. (You don't need to buy me any presents.) (c) Fùjìn méi yǒu bǎihuò shāngdiàn. (There's no department store near by.) (d) Wǒ méi kàn jiàn huǒchē zhàn. (I didn't see the railway station.) (e) Wǒ kàn bù jiàn hónglǜ dēng. (I can't see the traffic lights.)

Exercise 5

1 Nàr yǒu yī ge yóujú. 2 Tā huì shuō Zhōngwén. 3 Wǒ bù néng gàosu nǐ tāde qíngkuàng. 4 Dì yī ge lùkǒu wǎng yòu guǎi. Shíwǔ fēnzhōng jiù dào le.

Exercise 6

(a) Qǐng wèn, qí zìxíngchē qù Zhōngshān Dàxué xūyào duō jiǔ? (b) Qǐng wèn, zǒulù qù huǒchē zhàn xūyào duō jiǔ? (c) Qǐng wèn, zuò chē qù Tiān'ānmén xūyào duō jiǔ?

Exercise 7

(a) borrow; (b) lend; (c) borrow; (d) lend.

Exercise 8

(a) Wǒ bù xìn (or bù xiāngxìn) nǐ méi yǒu zìxíngchē. (b) Xià ge xīngqīliù wǒ yào qù Shànghǎi. (c) Frank méi zhǎo dào Zhōngshān Dàxué. (d) Nǐ zuìhǎo chá yīxià dìtú. (e) Qí zìxíngchē dào wǒde dàxué yào yī ge duō xiǎoshí. (f) Zhè shì yī ge hǎo zhǔyì.

Exercise 9

1 (f); 2 (b); 3 (d); 4 (c); 5 (a); 6 (e).

Reading/listening comprehension questions

1 A (c); B (b); C (a); D (b); E (c).

2 *Tones* (a) Qǐng zuò. (third, fourth); (b) È sǐ le. (fourth, third, neutral); (c) yǒu kòng (third, fourth); (d) chī de kuài (first, neutral, fourth); (e) nàr (fourth, neutral); (f) Wǒ bú xìn. (third, second, fourth).

Lesson 11

Exercise 1

(a) Wǒ mǎi sān zhāng qù dòngwùyuán de piào. (I'll buy three tickets for the zoo.) (b) Nà ge gāng dào de nánhái shì Lǎo Liú de érzi. (The boy who has just arrived is Lao Liú's son.) (c) Wáng jīnglǐ bù xǐhuan nàxiē chángchang chí dào de rén. (Manager Wang doesn't like those who are always late.)

Exercise 2

(a) tiáo; (b) zhāng; (c) liàng; (d) píng.

Exercise 3

(a) Zāogāo! Wǒ zuò cuò chē le. (b) Zāogāo! Wǒ diǎn cuò cài le. (c) Zāogāo! Wǒ jiào cuò tāde míngzi le. (d) Zāogāo! Wǒ mǎi cuò kāfēi le.

Exercise 4

(a) Bié jí. (b) Bié zuò gōnggòng qìchē. (c) Bié gàosu Lǎo Wáng wǒ duō dà le. (d) Bié shuō Yīngwén. (e) Bié jiè gěi Liú Hóng nǐde zìxíngchē.

Exercise 5

(a) Xià yī zhàn shì dòngwùyuán. (b) Wǒ bù zhīdao nǐ xià liǎng ge xīngqī yào chūmén. (c) Nǐ xūyào xià yī zhàn xià chē. Huàn shí'èr lù gōnggòng qìchē. (d) Zhè ge fàndiàn yǒu rén jiào Kàn Jiā ma? (e) Duìbùqǐ, wǒ méi tīng qīng. (f) Qǐng màn yīdiǎn shuō.

Exercise 6

(a) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng zhāng qù Běijīng de piào. (b) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī zhāng sānyuè bā hāo qù Shànghǎi de piào. (c) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi sān zhāng qù Gùilín de yìngwò. (d) Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng zhāng èrshíliù cì lièchē de piào.

Exercise 7

(a) Qīngdǎo píjiǔ bǐ Běijīng píjiǔ guì liù máo.
    Běijīng píjiǔ bǐ Qīngdǎo píjiǔ piányi liù máo.
    Běijīng píjiǔ méiyǒu Qīngdǎo píjiǔ guì.
(b) Xiǎoméi bǐ Andrew dà yī suì.
    Andrew bǐ Xiǎoméi xiǎo yī suì.
    Andrew méi Xiǎoméi dà.
(c) Lǎo Wáng juéde Zhōngguó fàn bǐ xīcān hǎochī.
    Lǎo Wáng juéde xīcān méi Zhōngguó fàn hǎochī.
(d) Běijīng de xiàtiān bǐ Lúndūn de xiàtiān rè.
    Lúndūn de xiàtiān méi Běijīng de xiàtiān rè.

Exercise 8

(a) Huǒchē dì èr tiān shísān diǎn líng wǔ fēn dào Guìlín. (b) Wǒ xīngqīwǔ zǒu, jiù shì sānyuè èrshíwǔ hào. (c) Wǒde fùmǔ shēntǐ bù cuò. (d) Liùshíqī cì chē jǐ diǎn fāchē?

Exercise 9

For your reference only:

好看;　好吃;　好人;　买票

Reading/listening comprehension questions

1 A Shí cì lièchē. B Shíqī diǎn líng wǔ fēn fāchē. C Èrshí diǎn shí fēn fāchē? D Bù shì. Qī diǎn sìshí wǔ fēn fāchē. E Qù Wūlǔ mùqí?

2 (a) true; (b) false; (c) false; (d) true.

Lesson 12

Exercise 1

(a) Dān jiān dài wèishēng jiān bāshíwǔ yuán yī tiān. (b) Shuāng jiān dài wèishēng jiān yī bǎi bāshíwǔ yuán yī tiān. (c) Dān jiān bú dài wèishēng jiān wǔshíwǔ yuán yī tiān.

Exercise 2

(a) Wǒ yào yī jiān dān jiān dài wèishēng jiān. (b) Wǒ yào yī jiān shuāng jiān dài wèishēng jiān. (c) Wǒ yào yī jiān dān jiān, zhù sān tiān.

Exercise 3

(a) Nǐmen yǒu kòng fángjiān ma? (b) Wǒde fángjiān bú dài diànhuà. / Wǒde fángjiān méi yǒu diànhuà. (c) Nǐde fángjiān zài sì céng. (d) Zuǒ biān dì sān liàng zìxíngchē shì wǒde.

Exercise 4

(a) diàndēng; (b) chúlǐ; (c) fàndiàn; (d) Shénme shíhou?

Exercise 5

(a) 3 xiū diàndēng; (b) 1 chúlǐ zhè jiàn shì; (c) 5 yǒu kòng fángjiān; (d) 2 mǎi lǐwù; (e) 6 kàn péngyou; (f) 4 děng gōnggòng qìchē.

Exercise 6

(a) Wǒde fángjiān li yǒu ge diàndēng huài le. / Wǒde fángjiān li de diàndēng huài le. (b) Gébì fángjiān hěn chǎo. / Gébì de rén hěn chǎo. (c) Wǒde fángjiān hěn lěng.

Exercise 7

(a) Zhēn bàoqiàn. (b) Lǎoshí shuō . . . (c) Nǐ shuì de hǎo ma? (d) Kàn qíngkuàng. (e) Sīfāng ràng wǒ gàosu nǐ tā xià ge xīngqīsì zǒu. (f) Wǒde qiánbāo li méi yǒu qián. (g) A: Hái yǒu biéde wèntí ma? B: Zànshí méi yǒu.

Exercise 8

For your reference only:
(a) Zuótiān wǒde fángjiān hěn lěng. (b) Zuówǎn, wǒ bù xiǎng chūmén. (c) Zuówǎn, gébì hěn chǎo. (d) Wǒde fángjiān méi yǒu wèishēng jiān.

Reading comprehension questions

The odd words or phrases are in italics and the words or phrases that replace them are in the parentheses. If a word/phrase needs crossing out, it is indicated in the parentheses.

RECEPTIONIST: Nǐ hǎo.
EMILY: *Xièxie* (Nǐ hǎo). Nǐmen yǒu kòng fángjiān ma?
RECEPTIONIST: Yào kàn qíngkuàng. Nǐ yào *wèishēng jiān* (dān jiān) háishi shuāng jiān?
EMILY: Yào dān jiān. Dān jiān dài *yóuyǒng chí* (wèishēng jiān) ma?
RECEPTIONIST: Dāngrán dài. Nǐ dǎsuàn zhù jǐ tiān?
EMILY: Liǎng *ge* tiān. (cross out 'ge')
RECEPTIONIST: Ràng *nǐ* (wǒ) chácha. Yǒu kòng fángjiān.
EMILY: Duō shǎo qián yī tiān?
RECEPTIONIST: Yī bǎi bāshí Kuài. Xíng ma?
EMILY: Xíng. Wǒ yào le.

Lesson 13

Exercise 1

(a) A: Qǐng zhǎo yīxià Lǐ Màn? / Qǐng wèn, Lǐ Màn zài ma? (b) B: Shì de. Nǐ zhǎo shéi? (c) A: Qǐng wèn, Jane zài ma? / Qǐng zhǎo yīxià Jane? (d) A: Qǐng wèn, nǐ shì shéi? / Qǐng wèn, nǐ shì nǎli?

Exercise 2

(a) Sīfāng shì cóng Xīnjiāpō lái *de* Zhōngguórén. (b) Linda shì xué Zhōngwén *de* dà xuésheng. (c) Wǒde Zhōngwén lǎoshí shì cóng Zhōngguó dàlù lái *de* Zhōngguórén.

Exercise 3

(a) David shì shénme shíhou zǒu de? (b) Jīntiān zǎoshang, wǒ shì qí zìxíngchē lái shàng bān de. (c) Shénme shíhou dōu xíng. Nǐ juédìng. (d) Tā shénme shíhou dōu bù xǐhuan zuò gōnggòng qìchē. (e) Nǐ kěyi lái jiē wǒ ma? (f) Wǒmen jǐ diǎn zài shénme dìfang jiànmiàn?

Exercise 4

(a) Nǐ zuótiān jǐ diǎn xià bān de? / Nǐ zuótiān shì jǐ diǎn xià bān de? (b) Nǐ zuótiān shì zěnme qù shàng bàn de? / Nǐ zuótiān zěnme qù shàng bān de? (c) Nǐ mèimei shì zuótiān wǎngshang lái de ma? (d) Nǐ mèimei shì shénme shíhou kāishǐ xué Yīngwén de?

Exercise 5

For your reference only:
(a) Zhōngwén bù hǎo xué. (It's not easy to learn Chinese.) (b) Shànghǎi huǒchē zhàn bù hǎo zhǎo. (It's not easy to find Shanghai railway station.) (c) Guǎngdōnghuà bù hǎo dǒng. (It's not easy to understand Canton dialect.)

Exercise 6

(a) Wǒ jiějie shì dǎoyóu. (b) Wǒmen jīnglǐ de bàngōngshì zài èr céng. (c) [cannot omit]; (d) Tā fùmǔde jiā hěn piàoliang. (e) [cannot omit].

Exercise 7

(a) gěi; (b) gěi; (c) tóng; (d) gěi; (e) tóng.

Exercise 8

(a) Nǐ chí wán wǎnfàn le ma? (Have you finished with your supper?) (b) Tā yòng wán diànhuà le. (She has finished with the phone.) (c) Tā diǎn wán cài le. (He has finished ordering the dishes.) (d) Xiǎo Lǐ xiū wán diàndēng le. (Xiao Li has finished repairing the light.)

Exercise 9

(a) Zài Yīngguó, dǎ diànhuà hěn guì. (b) Nǐde diànhuà hàomǎ shì shénme? (c) Zuówǎn, nǐ bàba gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà le. (d) Nǐ jiā yǒu diànhuà ma?

Exercise 10

(a) David wàng le gěi láobǎn dǎ diànhuà. (David forgot to phone the boss.) (b) Nǐ kěyi gàosu wǒ nǐde diànhuà hàomǎ ma? (Could you tell me your telephone number?) (c) Tā jīntiān bù zài bàngōngshì. (She is not in the office today.)

Exercise 11

(a) ii); I went to visit some friends yesterday.
(b) i); I lived in Beijing for 10 years.
(c) ii); My younger brother can speak Japanese.

Exercise 12

Question 1: Zhangwen is phoning his teacher, Mr. Li.
Question 2: He's gone to the bank.
Question 3: About six o'clock.

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A Bù zài. B Tāde māma. C Míngtiān wǎnshang liù diǎn shí fēn dào Shànghǎi. D Shíliù cì chē. E Xiǎng.

Lesson 14

Exercise 1

(a) Zuótiān wǒ bàba gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà *le*. (My father phoned me yesterday.) (b) Nǐ kàn. Xiàxuě *le*. (Look, it's snowing.) (c) Rúguǒ tā míngtiān hái bù dào, wǒ jiù zǒu *le*. (If he does not arrive tomorrow, I'm leaving.) (d) Sān tiān qián, tā chí dào *le* bàn ge xiǎoshí. (Three days ago, he was half an hour late.) (e) Wǒ bù xiǎng qù dòngwùyuán. Wǒ lèi *le*. (I don't want to go to the zoo. I'm getting tired.) (f) Zhème shuō, nǐ shì Fēixiá *le*? (In that case, you are Feixia, aren't you?)

Exercise 2

(a) dì èr cì; (b) liǎng cì; (c) liǎng cì; (d) liǎng cì; (e) dì èr cì.

Exercise 3

(a) qù; (b) qu; (c) lái; (d) qù; (e) lai.

Exercise 4

(a) Měitiān zǎoshang, wǒ bā diǎn qù shàng bān. (b) Měi ge rén dōu xǐhuan tā. (c) Liǎng nián qián, wǒ rènshi le tā. (d) Qù nián, tā qù le Xiāng Gǎng liǎng cì. (e) Méi liǎng ge xīngqī, wǒ gěi wǒ fùmǔ dǎ yī cì diànhuà. (f) Tā yào qù tā fùmǔ jiā guò chūnjié.

Exercise 5

(a) Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn./Kuài jìn lai. (b) Zuò, zuò. (c) Nǐmen xiǎng hē shénme? (d) Wǒ qù Lǎo Lǐ jiā zuòzuo. (e) Chī, chī. Bié kèqi.

Exercise 6

(a) Nǐ juéde Měiguó zěnme yàng? (b) Xiāng Gǎng de xiàtiān zěnme yàng? (c) Běijīng fàndiàn zěnme yàng? (d) Dāngdì rén zěnme yàng? (e) David de Zhōngwén zěnme yàng?

Exercise 7

(a) Wǒ yé bù xǐhuan Zhōngguó fàn. (b) Tā māma yě mèi qù cānjiā Aìlín de hūnlǐ. (c) Tā yě bù zhīdao yóuyǒng chí jǐ diǎn kāimén. (d) Xiǎo Zhāng yě méi chí dào.

Exercise 8

(a) Tóng dāngdì rén tánhuà hěn yǒu yìsi. (b) Nǐ qù le ná jǐ ge chéngshì? (c) Nǐde Táiwān zhī xíng zěnme yàng? (d) Guǎngzhōu de rén tài duō. Hěn chǎo, xiàtiān hěn rè.

Reading/listening comprehension questions

1 A Táiwān. B Cānjiā le. C Bù shì, shì dì yī cì. D Guìlín. Tāmen qù le liǎng ge xīngqī.

2 *Tones:* (a) wǒménde hūnlǐ (third, second, neutral, first, third); (b) gàosu wǒ nǐde Zhōngguó zhī xíng (fourth, neutral, third, third, neutral, first, second, first, second); (c) qǐng le xǔduō péngyou (third, neutral, third, first, second, neutral).

Lesson 15

Exercise 1

Check your letter with a Chinese speaker if you can find one. Otherwise, go back to the book and check the letter yourself by going through the vocabulary and the language points.

Exercise 2

TO: People's Republic of China

Yóubiān: 710061
Xī'ān Cháng Ān Jiē 6 Hào 46 Dòng 3 Hào

Huáng Wěiléi Shōu

126 SE, 42 Place, Bellevue, WA 98006, USA

Exercise 3

(a) xìn/láixìn; (b) láixìn/xìn; (c) xìn; (d) qùxìn/xìn.

Exercise 4

(a) *with* 2 qù nián; (b) *with* 3 or 4 shàng ge xīngqī / shàng ge yuè; (c) *with* 1 or 2 míngtiān / míng nián; (d) *with* 3 or 4 xià ge xīngqī / xià ge yuè; (e) with 1 zuótiān.

Exercise 5

(a) Nǐde jiā hěn piàoliang, jiù shì bù hǎo zhǎo. (b) Zuówǎn wǒ yīzhí zài jiā xiě xìn. (c) Wǒ xǐhuan gěi hǎo péngyou xiě xìn. (d) Bié shēngqì. (e) Xià bān hòu, wǒ qù le zìyóu shìchǎng. (f) Wǒménde láobǎn máng zhe dǎ diànhuà. (g) Wǒ zuótiān cái shōu dào wǒ fùmǔ de xìn. (h) Zài Zhōngguó de shíhou, wǒ chángchang qí zìxíngchē. (i) Tā yīdìng huì zài xià ge xīngqīyī zhī qián huán gěi nǐ nà běn shū de.

Reading/listening comprehension questions

A Lin Bobin. B Post Box 10, English Department, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, Postcode: 510450. C English Department of Zhongshan University in Guangzhou. D Beijing. E To attend a conference. F Around 8 July. G No, he does not.

Chinese–English glossary

-a	啊	[auxiliary word]
ai	唉	[exclamation word]
āiyō!	唉哟	whoops!
ba	吧	[auxiliary word]
bā	八	eight
bàba	爸爸	father/dad
bǎi	百	hundred
bái mǐ fàn	白米饭	boiled rice
bǎifēnzhī	百分之	per cent
bǎihuo shāngdiàn	百货商店	department store
bàn	半	half
bàn jīn	半斤	a quarter of a kilo
bàngōngshì	办公室	office
bànyè	半夜	midnight
bǎo	饱	to be full
bàogào	报告	report
bǎozhèng	保证	to promise
bāozi	包子	steamed bread with fillings
bāyuè	八月	August
Běijīngrén	北京人	Beijing person/people
běn	本	[measure word for books]
bǐ	比	to be compared with
biān	边	side
bié	别	do not
biéde	别的	anything else/other
bǐjiào	比较	quite/rather/relatively
bǐng	饼	pancake
bìxū	必须	must
bù	不	no/not
bù cuò	不错	quite good/quite well
bù duì	不	no/incorrect

bù háo zhǎo	不好找	not easy to find
bù jiàn	不见	no see
bù kèqi	不客气	you are welcome
bù yòng	不用	no need/do not need
bùguò	不过	however/but
cāi	猜	to guess
cái	才	[emphatic word]
càidān	菜单	menu
cānguǎn	餐馆	restaurant
cānjiā	参加	to attend/to take part
cāntīng	餐厅	restaurant/dining-room
cǎoméi	草莓	strawberry
céng	层	floor/layer
cèsuǒ	厕所	toilet
chá	茶	tea
chá	查	to check
cháng	常	often/always/frequently
cháng	尝	to taste
cháng	长	long/to be long
Chángchéng	长城	the Great Wall
chǎo	吵	to be noisy
chǎo	炒	to stir-fry
chē	车	car/bus
chéng	乘	to take/to catch
chénggōng	成功	to be successful/success
chéngshì	城市	city
chéngzi zhī	橙子汁	orange juice
chī	吃	to eat
chí	迟	late/to be late
chōu kòng	抽空	to make time
chuān	穿	to wear
chǔlǐ	处理	to see to/to handle
chūmén	出门	to be away/to go away
chún máo	纯毛	pure wool
chūnjié	春节	Chinese New Year [*lit.* 'spring festival']
chūntiān	春天	spring
cì	次	number
cóng . . . dào . . .	从...到...	from . . . to . . .
cóng . . . lái	从...来...	to come from . . .
cuò	错	wrongly/to be wrong
dà	大	big/large/old
dà	大	to be big/to be large/to be old

dà de	大的	the large one/the big one
dǎ diànhuà	打电话	to make telephone calls/to telephone
dà xuésheng	大学生	university student
dāi	待/呆	to stay
dài	带	to include/to have
dài (qu)	带(去)	to take
dài (lai)	带(来)	to bring
dàjiē	大街	avenue
dāng	当	to become
dāngdì	当地	local
dāngrán	当然	of course
dānrén	单人	single
dànshì	但是	but
dào	到	to arrive/to get there
dào	到	until/up to
dǎoyóu	导游	tourist guide
dǎsuàn	打算	to plan
dàxiā	大虾	king prawn
dàxué	大学	university
dàyuē	大约	approximately/about/around
de	的	[grammar word]
de shíhou	的时候	when/while
děi	得	to have got to/must
dì	递	to pass
dì èr tiān	第二天	the following day
dì yī	第一	first
dì yī cì	第一次	the first time/for the first time
diǎn	点	o'clock
diàn	店	restaurant/snack-bar/shop
diǎn cài	点菜	to order[food]
diànchē	电车	tram/streetcar
diàndēng	电灯	light bulb
diànhuà	电话	telephone
dian(r)	点儿	a little/some
dìtú	地图	map
dǒng	懂	to understand
dòng	栋	block
dōng	东	east
Dōng Zhí Mén Wài	东直门外	[street name]
dōngtiān	冬天	winter
dòngwùyuán	动物园	the zoo
dōngxi	东西	things

dōu	都	all
dōu	都	[emphatic word]
dòufu	豆腐	tofu
duì	对	be correct
duì le	对了	right/by the way
duìbùqǐ	对不起	I'm sorry/Excuse me
duō	多	how
duō	多	more
duō	多	more than/over
duō jiǔ	多久	how long?
duō shǎo	多少	how much?/how many?
Duōshǎo qián?	多少钱	How much is it?
duō xiè	多谢	many thanks
è	饿	to be hungry/hungry
è sǐ le	饿死了	starving
èrshíyī	二十一	twenty-one
èrshí	二十	twenty
érzi	儿子	son
fāchē	发车	to depart/departure
fàndiàn	饭店	hotel
fángjiān	房间	room
fēicháng/tèbié	非常/特别	extremely/very
fēn	分	minute
fēn	分	[currency word]
fèn	份	[measure word for documents]
fēng	封	[measure word for letters]
fēngjǐng	风景	scenery
fēnjī	分机	extension
fēnzhōng	分钟	minute
fù	副	deputy/vice
fùjìn	附近	near by/close by
fùmǔ	父母	parents
gàn	干	to do
gāng	刚	just
gānghǎo	刚好	to happen to/by chance/just as well
gàosu	告诉	to tell
gāoxìng	高兴	to be pleased/glad/happy
ge	个	[measure word]
gè zhǒng	各种	various kinds
gébì	隔壁	next door
gēge	哥哥	elder brother
gěi	给	for/to/to be for/to be to

gěi nǐ	给你	here you are
gēn	跟	to follow
gōngsī	公司	company
gōngyòng	公用	public
gōngzuò	工作	work/to work
gòu	够	to be enough
guàng	逛	to look around
guǎnlǐ	管理	management/to manage
guānmén	关门	to be closed/to close
guì	贵	to be expensive
guò	过	to celebrate/to spend
guó	国	country
guo	过	[grammar word]
guòjiǎng	过奖	I'm flattered
hái	还	still/also
hái hǎo	还好	to be all right
Hǎinán Dǎo	海南岛	Hainan Island
háishi	还是	or [question word]
hǎixiān	海鲜	seafood
háizi	孩子	children
hán	含	to contain
hǎo	好	good/fine/well
hǎo	好	to be good/to be well/to be fine
hǎo	好	very
hào	号	date
hào	号	number
hǎo ba	好吧	alright/fine
hǎo bù hǎo?	好不好	Is it alright/fine?
hǎo yǒu	好友	good friend
hǎo zhǔyi	好主意	good idea
hǎochī	好吃	tasty
hǎokàn	好看	to be nice/to be good-looking
hàomǎ	号码	number
hé	和	and
hē	喝	to drink
hěn	很	very
hěn	很	very much
hěnduō	很多	many/much/a lot
hésuàn	合算	good bargain
hónglǜ dēng	红绿灯	traffic light
hòu	后	after/in/. . .later
huài le	坏了	to have broken/does not work

huàn	还	to change
huán	还	to return
huáng	黄	yellow
huānyíng	欢迎	to welcome
huì	会	can/to be able to
huì	会 ...的	will
huídá	回答	to answer
huíjiàn	回见	see you later
huílai	回来	to return
hūnlǐ	婚礼	wedding
huǒchē piào	火车票	train ticket
huǒchē zhàn	火车站	railway station
jǐ	几	how many?
jí	急	hurry/to be urgent/urgent
jī	鸡	chicken
jǐ	几	several
jī dīng	鸡丁	diced chicken
jí shì	急事	urgent matter
jiā	家	[measure word]
jiā	家	home/family
jiā	加	plus
jiàn	件	[measure word for clothes]
jiān	间	[measure word for rooms]
jiàn	件	[measure word for matters]
jiàndào	见到	to meet
jiàng	酱	sauce
jiǎngjiang	讲讲	to tell
jiànmiàn	见面	to meet
jiào	叫	to call/to be called
jìde	记得	to remember
jīdòng	激动	to be excited/exciting
jiē	接	to collect/to meet [somebody]
jiè	借	to lend
jiè	借	to borrow
jiéhūn	结婚	to be married
jièshào	介绍	to introduce
jīhū	几乎	almost
jìjié	季节	season
jīn	斤	half a kilo
jīn nián	今年	this year
jìn qu	进去	to go in/to go into
jīnglǐ	经理	manager

jīntiān	今天	today
jīntiān wǎnshàng	今天晚上	this evening/tonight
jìrán . . . jiù . . .	既然 ...就 ...	as . . .then
jiǔ	久	long
jiù	就	[emphatic word]
jiù . . . le	就 ...了	[emphatic structure]
jiù shì	就是	the only thing is . . .
jiù shì	就是	that is
jú	局	bureau/office
juéde	觉得	to think/to feel
juédìng	决定	to decide/decision
kāfēi	咖啡	coffee
kāi	开	to be open/to open
kāi huì	开会	to attend a meeting/to attend conference
kāimén	开门	to be open/to open
kàn	看	to see/to visit/to watch/to read
kàn de jiàn	看得见	to be able to see
kànshangqu	看上去	to look/to seem
kǎo	烤	to roast
kè	刻	quarter
kěxī	可惜	pity that . . .
kěyi	可以	could/can/may
kòng	空	vacant/free
kǒngpà	恐怕	I'm afraid . . .
kuài	快	soon/quickly/to be fast/to be quick
kuài	快	nearly
kuài	块	[currency word]
lái	来	to come/to come to
lái	来	to arrive
láixìn	来信	letter
làngmàn	浪漫	to be romantic/romantic
lǎo	老	to be old/old
lǎobǎn	老板	boss
lǎoshí shuō	老实说	frankly speaking/to be honest
le	了	[grammar word]
lèi	累	to be tired
lěng	冷	to be cold/cold
lǐ	里	inside
liǎng	两	two
liàng	辆	[measure word for vehicle]
liǎng	两	[unit of weight]

lièchē	列车	train
lǐngdài	领带	tie
línshí	临时	last minute/temporary
lǐwù	礼物	presents/gifts
lìzhī	荔枝	lychee
lù	路	route/road
lǜ	绿	green
lùkǒu	路口	crossroads
lúndào . . .	轮到	it is [somebody's] turn to . . .
Lúndūn	伦敦	London
lǚyóu	旅游	tourism/to travel
ma	吗	[question word]
mǎi	买	to buy
mài	卖	to sell
mǎi dōngxi	买东西	go shopping/do shopping
mài guāng le	卖光了	to be sold out
māma	妈妈	mother/mum
màn	慢	slowly/slow/to be slow
máng	忙	to be busy/busy
máo	毛	[currency word]
màoyi	贸易	trading/trade
máoyī	毛衣	sweater/jumper
měi	美	to be beautiful/beautiful
měi	每	every
méi guānxi	没关系	It doesn't matter./It's all right./It's OK.
méi shénme	没什么	nothing
méi tīng qīng	没听清	did not hear clearly
méi wèntí	没问题	no problem
méi yǒu	没有	not
Měiguórén	美国人	American people
miàntiáo	面条	noodles
míng nián	明年	next year
míngtiān	明天	tomorrow
míngzi	名子	name
mìshū	秘书	secretary
mòshangqu	摸上去	it feels . . .
nà	那	in that case
nà	那	that
nǎ (něi)	哪	which
nà ge nǚ de	那个女的	that woman
Nǎ yī wèi?	哪一位	Who is it speaking?
náli	哪里	where/whereabouts

náli	哪里	not really/not at all
nàme	那么	in that case
nán	男	male
nán	难	to be difficult/difficult
nán de	男的	the man
năr	哪儿	where
néng	能	can/could
nĭ	你	you
nĭ hăo	你好	How do you do?/Hello
Nĭ juédìng.	你决定	You decide.
nĭ kàn	你看	have a look
Nĭ tài duì le.	你太对了	You are so right.
nĭ zuìhăo	你最好	you'd better
nián	年	year
niánqīng	年轻	to be young/young
nĭde	你的	your/yours
nĭménde	你们的	your/yours [plural]
nín	您	you [polite form]
Nín ne?	您呢	What about you?/And you?
niúròu	牛肉	beef
nǚ	女	female
nǚ'ér	女儿	daughter
pāi	拍	to take/to shoot
péngyou	朋友	friend
piānyi	便宜	to be cheap/cheap
piào	票	ticket
piàoliang	漂亮	to be beautiful/beautiful
píjiŭ	啤酒	beer
píng	瓶	[measure word]
píngguŏ	苹果	apple
qī	七	seven
qí	骑	to ride
qián	前	ago/before
qián	钱	money
qiánbāo	钱包	wallet/purse
qiánmian	前面	ahead
qĭchuáng	起床	to get up
qīn'àide	亲爱的	dear
qĭng	请	to invite
qĭng	请	please
qīngchŭ	清楚	to be clear/clearly
qíngkuàng	情况	situation/present condition

qíshí	其实	in fact
qítā	其它	other
qiūtiān	秋天	autumn
qīyuè	七月	July
qù	去	to go/to go to
qù nián	去年	last year
ràng	让	to let/to allow
ràng rén	让人	to send for someone
rè	热	to be hot/hot
rén	人	person/people
rènshi	认识	to know [somebody]
ruănwò	软卧	soft-sleeper
rúguŏ	如果	if
sānshí'èr	三十二	thirty-two
shàng	上	to go to/to attend
shàng bān	上班	go to work/be at work
shàng ge	上个	last
shāngdiàn	商店	shop
shāngliang	商量	to discuss/to consult
shāo dĕng	稍等	just a second
shéi/shuí	谁	who
shēng	深	dark/deep/to be dark/to be deep
shēngqì	生气	to be angry/to be cross
shénme	什么	what
shénme	什么	any/anything
shénme dìfang	什么地方	whereabout/what place
shénme shíhou	什么时候	when
shénme shíhou	什么时候	any time/whenever
shēntĭ	身体	health
shì	是	be (am, is, are)
shí	十	ten
shì	事	thing/matter
shì de	是的	yes
Shì ma?	是吗	Is that so?
shì'a	是啊	yes
shícài	什菜	seasonal vegetables
shìchăng	市场	market
shífēn	十分	extremely
shíjiān	时间	time
shíyuè	十月	October
shōu	收	to be received by . . ./to receive
shōu dào	收到	to receive

shòupiào chù	售票处	ticket office
shū	书	book
shuài	帅	to be smart/smart
shuāngrén	双人	double
shūdiàn	书店	bookshop
shūfu	舒服	comfortable/to be comfortable
shuíguǒ	水果	fruit
shuìjiào	睡觉	to sleep/sleep
shùnlì	顺利	to be smooth
shuō	说	to speak/to say
shuō lái huà cháng	说来话长	it's a long story
shuōqǐ	说起	to mention/to talk
shuōqǐ	说起	talking about/to talk about
sīchóu	丝绸	silk
suānlà	酸辣	hot and sour
suì	岁	years old
suóyǒude	所有的	all
tā	他	he/she/it
tài . . . le	太...了	extremely/very much/too
Tài bàng le!	太棒了	Superb!
tài hǎo le	太好了	wonderful
tàitai	太太	wife/Mrs
támen	他们	they/them
tāmen	它们	they (inanimate objects)
tán	谈	to talk/to chat
tāng	汤	soup
tángcù	糖醋	sweet and sour
tánhuà	谈话	to talk
tāozi	桃子	peach
tèbié	特别	extremely
tiān	天	very
tiáo	条	[measure word]
tīng	听	to listen to
tīng hǎo	听好	to listen carefully
tīngshuō	听说	to have heard
tóng	同	with/and
tóngxué	同学	classmate
tuìxiū	退休	to be retired/retired
wán	完	[the completion of an action]
wàng	忘	to forget
wǎng . . . guǎi	往...拐	to turn
wǎnshang	晚上	evening

wèi	位	[measure word]
wèi	喂	hello [only used on the telephone]
wéijīn	围巾	scarf
wèishēng jiān	卫生间	bathroom
wèishénme	为什么	why
wèn	问	to ask
wèntí	问题	problem
wǒ	我	I/me
wǒ xiǎng	我想	I think . . .
wǒmen	我们	we
wǒménde	我们的	our/ours
wǔfàn	午饭	lunch
xià bān	下班	to finish work
xià chē	下车	to get off
xià cì	下次	next time
xià ge	下个	next
xià yī zhàn	下一站	next stop
xiān	先	first of all
xiǎng	想	to think
xiǎng (+ verb)	想	would like/to want
xiāngjiāo	香蕉	banana
xiāngxìn	相信	to believe
xiānsheng	先生	Mr/husband
xiànzài	现在	now
xiǎo	小	little/small/young
xiǎo	小	to be little/to be small/to be young
xiǎo lóng	小笼	small steam-container
xiǎohái	小孩	small children
xiǎojie	小姐	Miss
xiǎoshí	小时	hour
xiàtiān	夏天	summer
xiàwǔ	下午	afternoon
xiàxuě	下雪	to snow
xiàyǔ	下雨	to rain/raining
xiě	写	to write
xièxie	谢谢	thank you
xǐhuan	喜欢	to like
xìn	信	letter
xīn	新	new/to be new
xíng	行	to be OK/can do/will do
xíng ma?	行吗？	Is it OK?
xīngqī	星期	week

xīngqī’èr	星期二	Tuesday
xīngqītiān	星期天	Sunday
xīnxiān	新鲜	fresh
xiū	修	to repair
xiūxi	休息	to rest/to take time off work
xué	学	to learn/to study
xūyào	需要	to require/to need
yā	鸭	duck
yánsè	颜色	colour
yāo	幺	one
yào	要	to want
yào	要	to be going to
Yào kàn qíngkuàng.	要看情况。	It depends.
yàoshi	钥匙	key
yě	也	also/too
yěxǔ	也许	perhaps
yī bēi	一杯	one cup/one glass
yī xiǎo pán	一小盘	a small plate
yīdiǎn	一点	a little bit
yīdìng	一定	definitely/must
yīgòng	一共	altogether
yǐjing	已经	already
yījiǔjiǔsì nián	一九九四年	nineteen ninety-four
Yīlìshābái	伊丽莎白	Elizabeth
yīlù	一路	journey/trip
yīnggāi	应该	should/ought
Yīngguó	英国	Britain
Yīngguórén	英国人	British people
yìngwò	硬卧	hard-sleeper
yínháng	银行	bank
yīqiè	一切	everything
yīxià	一下	one second
yīxiē	一些	some
yīyàng	一样	to be the same/same
yīyuè	一月	January
yīzhí	一直	all the time
yòng	用	to use
yǒu	有	to have
yǒu kòng	有空	to have time/to be free
yǒu rén	有人	anybody/somebody
yǒu yī tiān . . .	有一天	one day . . .
yǒu yīdiǎn	有一点	a little bit

yǒu yìsi	有意思	to be interesting
yóubiān	邮编	postcode
yǒuhǎo	友好	to be friendly/friendly
yóujú	邮局	post-office
yóuyǒng	游泳	to swim
yóuyǒng chí	游泳池	swimming pool
yú	鱼	fish
yuè	月	month
zài	在	[continuous particle]
zài	在	to be at/to be in/at/in
zài	再	once again
zài . . . zhī qián	在...之前	before . . ./by . . .
zàijiàn	再见	goodbye
zánmen	咱们	we [colloquial term]
zànshí	暂时	at the moment/temporarily
zǎo	早	early
zǎofàn	早饭	breakfast
zāogāo	糟糕	Damn it!
zǎoshang	早上	morning
zěnme	怎么	how
zěnme	怎么	why
Zěnme huí shì?	怎么回事？	What’s the matter?
Zěnme yàng?	怎么样？	How are you?/How are things?
Zěnme zǒu?	怎么走？	How do I get there?/How do I get to . . .?
zhá	炸	to deep fry
zhāng	张	[measure word]
zhàngfu	丈夫	husband
zhǎo	找	to look for
zhǎo	找	to return [the change]
zhǎo dào	找到	to succeed in finding something
zhàopiān	照片	photograph
zhè	这	this
zhe	着	[grammar word]
zhè cì	这次	this time
zhè ge zhōumò	这个周末	this weekend
zhè jiàn shì	这件事	this matter
zhème	这么	so
zhème shuō	这么说	in that case
zhēn	真	really
zhēn bàoqiàn	真抱歉	many apologies
zhēn de?	真的？	really?

Zhēn kěxī!	真可惜！	What a shame!
zhēn qiǎo	真巧	What a coincidence!/coincidentally
zhēn sī	真丝	pure silk
zhèxiē	这些	these
zhī xíng	之行	the trip to
zhīdao	知道	to know/to be aware of
zhǐyǒu	只有	only
zhǒng	种	kind
Zhōngguó	中国	China
Zhōngwén	中文	Chinese [as a language]
zhōngxué	中学	secondary/middle school
zhōngyú	终于	at last/finally
zhōumò	周末	weekend
zhù	住	to live
zhuàngguān	壮观	to be magnificent
zhuānyè	专业	subject/major
zìxíngchē	自行车	bicycle
zìyóu	自由	free/freedom/to be free
zǒu	走	to leave
zǒu	走	to walk
zúgòu de	足够的	enough
zuì	最	most
zuì hǎo	最好	best
zuìhǎo	最好	ideally
zuìhòu	最后	the last
zuìjìn	最近	recently
zuò	坐	to sit/to sit down
zuò	坐	to take (e.g. bus)
zuǒ	左	left
zuótiān	昨天	yesterday
zuǒyòu	左右	about/approximate

English–Chinese glossary

a little/some	**diǎnr**
a little bit	**yīdiǎn/yǒu (yī)diǎn**
a quarter of a kilo	**bàn jīn**
a small plate	**yī xiǎo pán**
about, approximate	**zuǒ yòu**
after/in/. . . later	**hòu**
afternoon	**xiàwǔ**
ago/before	**qián**
ahead	**qiánmian**
all	**dōu**
all	**suǒyǒude**
all right	**hái hǎo**
all right/fine	**hǎo ba**
all the time	**yīzhí**
almost	**jīhū**
already	**yǐjing**
also, too	**yě**
altogether	**yīgòng**
American	**Měiguórén**
and	**hé**
answer	**huídá**
any/anything	**shénme**
anybody/somebody	**yǒu rén**
anything else	**biéde**
any time/whenever	**shénme shíhou**
apple	**píngguǒ**
approximately/ about/around	**dàyuē**
arrive	**dào/lái**
as . . . then	**jìrán . . . jiù . . .**
ask	**wèn**
ask	**ràng**
at/in	**zài**
at last/finally	**zhōngyú**
at the moment/ temporarily	**zànshí**
attend/to take part	**cānjiā**
attend a meeting/ to attend a conference	**kāi huì**
August	**bāyuè**
autumn	**qiūtiān**
avenue	**dàjiē**
banana	**xiāngjiāo**
bank	**yínháng**
bathroom	**wèishēng jiān**
be (am, is, are)	**shì**
beautiful/to be beautiful	**piàoliang**
become	**dāng**
beef	**niúròu**
beer	**píjiǔ**
before . . ./by . . .	**zài . . . zhī qián**
Beijing person/ people	**Běijīngrén**
bicycle	**zìxíngchē**
big/large	**dà**
block	**dòng**
boiled rice	**bái mǐ fàn**
book	**shū**
bookshop	**shūdiàn**

boss	**lǎobǎn**
breakfast	**zǎofàn**
bring/take	**dài**
Britain	**Yīngguó**
British	**Yīngguórén**
bureau/office	**jú**
busy/to be busy	**máng**
but	**dànshì**
buy	**mǎi**
call/to be called	**jiào**
can/could	**néng**
can/to be able to	**huì**
car/bus	**chē**
celebrate/to spend	**guò**
change	**huàn**
cheap/to be cheap	**piányi**
check	**chá**
chicken	**jī**
children	**háizi**
China	**Zhōngguó**
Chinese (as a language)	**Zhōngwén**
Chinese New Year	**chūnjié**
city	**chéngshì**
classmate	**tóngxué**
coffee	**kāfēi**
collect/to meet (somebody)	**jiē**
colour	**yánsè**
come/to come to	**lái**
come from . . .	**cóng . . . lái**
comfortable/to be comfortable	**shūfu**
company	**gōngsī**
contain	**hán**
could/can/may	**kěyi**
country	**guó**
crossroads	**lùkǒu**
Damn it!	**zāogāo**
dark/to be dark	**shēng**
date	**hào**
daughter	**nǚ’ér**

day	**tiān**
dear	**qīn’àide**
decide/decision	**juédìng**
deep fry	**zhá**
deep/to be deep	**shēng**
definitely/must	**yīdìng**
depart/departure	**fāchē**
department store	**bǎihuò shāngdiàn**
deputy/vice	**fù**
diced chicken	**jī dīng**
did not hear clearly	**méi tīng qīng**
difficult/to be difficult	**nán**
discuss/to consult	**shāngliang**
do	**gàn**
do not	**bié**
Do/Does/Are/ Is . . .or . . .?	**háishi**
double room	**shuāngrén fángjiān**
drink	**hē**
duck	**yā**
early/to be early	**zǎo**
east	**dōng**
eat	**chī**
eight	**bā**
elder brother	**gēge**
Elizabeth	**Yīlìshābái**
enough	**zúgòu de**
evening	**wǎnshàng**
every	**měi**
everything	**yīqiè**
expensive/to be expensive	**guì**
extension	**fēnjī**
extremely	**shífēn**
extremely/very	**fēicháng/tèbié**
extremely/very much/too	**tài . . . le**
father/dad	**bàba**
female	**nǚ**

finish work	**xià bān**
first	**dì yī**
first of all	**xiān**
fish	**yú**
floor/layer	**céng**
follow	**gēn**
forget	**wàng**
frankly speaking/ to be honest	**lǎoshí shuō**
free/freedom/ to be free	**zìyóu**
fresh	**xīnxiān**
friend	**péngyou**
from . . . to	**cóng . . . dào . . .**
fruit	**shuíguǒ**
get off	**xià chē**
get up	**qǐchuáng**
glad/to be glad	**gāoxìng**
go/to go to	**qù**
go in/to go into	**jìn qu**
go shopping/do shopping	**mǎi dōngxi**
go to/to attend	**shàng**
go to work	**shàng bān**
good/fine	**hǎo**
good bargain	**hésuàn**
good friend	**hǎo yǒu**
good idea	**hǎo zhǔyi**
good-looking/to be good-looking	**hǎokàn**
goodbye	**zàijiàn**
green	**lǜ**
guess	**cāi**
Hainan Island	**Hǎinán Dǎo**
half	**bàn**
half a kilo	**yī jīn**
happen to/by chance/just as well	**gānghǎo**
happy/to be happy	**gāoxìng**
hard-sleeper	**yìngwò**
have to/must	**děi**
have a look	**nǐ kàn**

have broken/does not work	**huài le**
have heard	**tīngshuō**
have time/to be free	**yǒu kòng**
have/has	**yǒu**
he/him	**tā**
health	**shēntǐ**
hello (only used on the telephone)	**wéi**
here you are	**géi nǐ**
home/family	**jiā**
hot and sour	**suānlà**
hotel	**fàndiàn**
hour	**xiǎoshí**
how	**zěnme**
how are you?/ how are things?	**zěnme yàng?**
How do I get there?/How do I get to . . .?	**Zěnme zǒu?**
How do you do?/ hello	**ní hǎo**
how long	**duōjiǔ**
how many?	**jǐ**
how much?/how many?	**duōshǎo**
How much is it?	**Duōshǎo qián?**
however/but	**búguò**
hundred	**bǎi**
hungry/to be hungry	**è**
hurry/urgent	**jí**
husband	**zhàngfu/ xiānsheng/ àiren**
I/me	**wǒ**
I think . . .	**wó xiǎng**
I’m afraid . . .	**kǒngpà**
I’m flattered	**guò jiǎng**

I'm sorry/ Excuse me	**duìbùqǐ**
ideally	**zuìhǎo**
if	**rúguǒ**
in fact	**qíshí**
in that case	**nà/zhème shuō/nàme**
include/to have	**dài**
inside	**lǐ**
introduce	**jièshào**
Is it all right?/OK?	**hǎo bù hǎo?**
Is it OK?	**xíng ma?**
Is that so?	**Shì ma?**
It depends	**Yào kàn qíngkuàng**
It doesn't matter/ It's all right/ It's OK	**méi guānxi**
it feels . . .	**mōshangqu**
it is (somebody's) turn to . . .	**lúndào . . .**
it's a long story	**shuō lái huà cháng**
January	**yīyuè**
journey/trip	**yīlù**
July	**qīyuè**
just	**gāng**
just a second	**shāo děng**
key	**yàoshi**
kind	**zhǒng**
king prawn	**dàxiā**
know (somebody)	**rènshi**
know/to be aware of	**zhīdao**
last	**shàng ge**
last minute/ temporary	**línshí**
last year	**qù nián**
late	**chí**
learn/to study	**xué**
leave	**zǒu**
left	**zuǒ**

lend	**jiè**
let/to allow	**ràng**
letter	**xìn**
letter	**láixìn**
light bulb	**diàndēng**
like	**xǐhuān**
listen carefully	**tīng hǎo**
listen to	**tīng**
little/small/young	**xiǎo**
live	**zhù**
local	**dāngdì**
London	**Lúndūn**
long	**jiǔ**
long/to be long	**cháng**
look around	**guàng**
look for	**zhǎo**
look/to seem	**kànshangqu**
lunch	**wǔfàn**
lychee	**lìzhī**
make telephone calls/to telephone	**dǎ diànhuà**
make time	**chōu kòng**
male	**nán**
man	**nán de**
management	**guǎnlǐ**
manager	**jīnglǐ**
many apologies	**zhēn bàoqiàn**
many thanks	**duō xiè**
many/much	**hěnduō**
map	**dìtú**
market	**shìchǎng**
meet	**jiànmiàn**
meet(somebody)	**jiàndào**
mention/to talk	**shuōqǐ**
menu	**càidān**
minute	**fēn**
minute	**fēnzhōng**
Miss	**xiǎojie**
money	**qián**
month	**yuè**
more	**duō**
more than/over	**duō**

morning	**zǎoshàng**
most	**zuì**
mother/mum	**māma**
Mr	**xiānsheng**
Mrs	**tàitai**
must	**bìxū**
name	**míngzi**
near by/close by	**fùjìn**
nearly	**kuài**
new/to be new	**xīn**
next	**xià ge**
next door	**gébì**
next stop	**xià yī zhàn**
next time	**xià cì**
next year	**míng nián**
nice/to be nice	**hǎo/hǎokàn**
nineteen ninety-four	**yījiǔjiǔsì nián**
no	**bù shì**
no/incorrect	**bù duì**
no need/do not need	**bù yòng**
no problem	**méi wèntí**
noodles	**miàntiáo**
not	**bù**
not	**méi/méi yǒu**
not bad	**bù cuò**
not easy to find	**bù háo zhǎo**
not really/not at all	**nálǐ**
nothing	**méi shénme**
now	**xiànzài**
number	**hàomǎ/cì/hào**
o'clock	**diǎn**
October	**shíyuè**
of course	**dāngrán**
office	**bàngōngshì**
often/always/ frequently	**cháng**
OK	**hǎo de**
old/to be old	**lǎo/dà**
once again	**zài**
one	**yāo**

one cup	**yī bēi**
one day . . .	**yǒu yī tiān . . .**
only	**zhǐyǒu**
open/to be open	**kāi**
orange juice	**chéngzi zhī**
order (food)	**diǎn cài**
other	**qítā/biéde**
our/ours	**wǒménde**
pancake	**bǐng**
parents	**fúmǔ**
pass	**dì**
peach	**táozi**
per cent	**bǎifēnzhī**
perhaps	**yěxǔ**
person/people	**rén**
photograph	**zhàopiān**
pity that . . .	**kěxī**
plan	**dǎsuàn**
please	**qǐng**
pleased/to be pleased	**gāoxìng**
plus	**jiā**
post-office	**yóujú**
postcode	**yóubiān**
presents	**lǐwù**
problem	**wèntí**
promise	**bǎozhèng**
public	**gōngyòng**
pure silk	**zhēn sī**
pure wool	**chún máo**
quarter	**kè**
quite/rather/ relatively	**bǐjiào**
quite good/ quite well	**bù cuò**
railway station	**huǒchē zhàn**
rain/raining	**xiàyǔ**
really	**zhēn**
really?	**zhēn de?**
receive	**shōu dào**
recently	**zuìjìn**
remember	**jìde**

repair	**xiū**
report	**bàogào**
require/need	**xūyào**
rest/to take time off work	**xiūxi**
restaurant	**cānguǎn**
restaurant/dining-room	**cāntīng**
retired/be retired	**tuìxiū**
return	**huílai**
return (the change)	**zhǎo**
return/to give back	**huán**
ride	**qí**
right/by the way	**duì le**
roast	**kǎo**
room	**fángjiān**
route/road	**lù**
same	**yīyàng**
sauce	**jiàng**
scarf	**wéijīn**
scenery	**fēngjǐng**
seafood	**hǎixiān**
season	**jìjié**
seasonal vegetables	**shícài**
secondary/middle school	**zhōngxué**
secretary	**mìshū**
see/to visit/to watch/to read	**kàn**
see to/to handle	**chǔlǐ**
see you again	**huíjiàn**
see you later	**huíjiàn**
sell	**mài**
send for someone	**ràng rén**
seven	**qī**
several	**jǐ**
she/her	**tā**
shop	**shāngdiàn**
should/ought	**yīnggāi**
side	**biān**
silk	**sīchóu**

single	**dān**
sit/to sit down	**zuò**
situation/present condition	**qíngkuàng**
sleep/to sleep	**shuìjiào**
slowly/slow/to be slow	**màn**
small children	**xiǎohái**
small steam-container	**xiǎo lóng**
smooth/to be smooth	**shùnlì**
snow	**xiàxuě**
so	**zhème**
soft-sleeper	**ruǎnwò**
some	**yīxiē**
son	**érzi**
soon/quickly	**kuài**
soup	**tāng**
speak/to say	**shuō**
spring	**chūntiān**
starving	**è sǐ le**
stay	**dāi**
steamed bread with fillings	**bāozi**
still/also	**hái**
stir-fry	**chǎo**
strawberry	**cǎoméi**
subject/major	**zhuānyè**
succeed in finding something	**zhǎo dào**
summer	**xiàtiān**
Sunday	**xīngqītiān**
Superb!	**Tài bàng le!**
sweater/jumper	**máoyī**
sweet and sour	**tángcù**
swim	**yóuyǒng**
swimming pool	**yóuyǒng chí**
take	**dài**
take/to shoot	**pāi**
take/to catch	**zuò/chéng**
talk/to chat	**tánhuà/tán**

talking about/to talk about	**shuōqǐ**
taste	**cháng**
tasty	**hǎochī**
tea	**chá**
telephone	**diànhuà**
tell	**gàosu**
tell/to narrate	**jiǎngjiang**
ten	**shí**
thank you	**xièxie**
that	**nà**
that is	**jiù shì**
that woman	**nà ge nǚ de**
the first time/for the first time	**dì yī cì**
the following day	**dì èr tiān**
the Great Wall	**Chángchéng**
the large one/the big one	**dà de**
the last	**zuìhòu**
the only thing is . . .	**jiù shì**
the small one	**xiǎo de**
the trip to	**zhī xíng**
there	**nàr**
these	**zhèxiē**
thing/matter	**shì**
things	**dōngxi**
think/feel	**juéde**
thirty-two	**sānshí'èr**
this	**zhè**
this evening/tonight	**jīntiān wǎnshang**
this matter	**zhè jiàn shì**
this time	**zhè cì**
this weekend	**zhè ge zhōumò**
this year	**jīn nián**
ticket	**piào**
ticket office	**shòupiào chù**
tie	**lǐngdài**
time	**shíjiān**
to/for	**gěi**
to be able to see	**kàn de jiàn**

to be angry/to be cross	**shēngqì**
to be at/to be in	**zài**
to be away/to go away	**chūmén**
to be beautiful/beautiful	**měi**
to be big/to be large	**dà**
to be clear/clearly	**qīngchǔ**
to be closed/to close	**guānmén**
to be cold/cold	**lěng**
to be compared with	**bǐ**
to be enough	**gòu**
to be excited/exciting	**jīdòng**
to be fast	**kuài**
to be friendly/friendly	**yǒuhǎo**
to be full	**bǎo**
to be going to	**yào**
to be good/to be well/to be fine	**hǎo**
to be hot/hot	**rè**
to be interesting/interesting	**yǒu yìsi**
to be magnificent	**zhuàngguān**
to be married	**jiēhūn**
to be noisy	**chǎo**
to be OK/can do	**xíng**
to be open/to open	**kāimén**
to be received by . . ./to receive	**shōu**
to be romantic/romantic	**làngmàn**
to be smart/smart	**shuài**
to be sold out	**mài guāng le**
to be successful/success	**chénggōng**
to be the same	**yīyàng**

to be tired	**lèi**
to be to/to be for	**gěi**
to be urgent	**jí**
to believe	**xiāngxìn**
to borrow	**jiè**
today	**jīntiān**
tofu	**dòufu**
toilet	**cèsuǒ**
tomorrow	**míngtiān**
tourism/to travel	**lǚyóu**
tourist guide	**dǎoyóu**
trading/trade	**màoyì**
traffic light	**hónglǜ dēng**
train	**lièchē**
train ticket	**huǒchē piào**
tram/streetcar	**diànchē**
Tuesday	**xīngqī'èr**
turn	**wǎng . . . guǎi**
twenty	**èrshí**
twenty-one	**èrshíyī**
two	**liǎng**
understand	**dǒng**
university	**dàxué**
university student	**dà xuésheng**
until/up to	**dào**
urgent matter	**jí shì**
use	**yòng**
vacant	**kòng**
various kinds	**gè zhǒng**
very	**hěn/hǎo**
very much	**hěn**
walk	**zǒu/zǒulù**
wallet/purse	**qiánbāo**
want	**yào**
we/us	**wǒmen**
we (colloquial term)	**zánmen**
wear	**chuān**
wedding	**hūnlǐ**
week	**xīngqī**
weekend	**zhōumò**
welcome	**huānyíng**
well	**hǎo**

what	**shénme**
What a coincidence!/ coincidentally	**zhēn qiǎo**
What a shame!	**Zhēn kěxī!**
What about you?/ And you?	**Nín ne?**
What's the matter?	**Zěnme huí shì?**
when	**shénme shíhou**
when/while	**. . . de shíhou**
where	**nǎr**
where/whereabouts	**náli**
whereabout/what place	**shénme dìfang**
which	**nǎ/něi**
who	**shéi**
Who is it speaking?	**Nǎ yī wèi?**
whoops!	**āiyō!**
why	**wèishénme**
why	**zěnme**
wife	**tàitai/qīzi/ àiren**
will	**huì**
winter	**dōngtiān**
with/and	**tóng**
wonderful	**tài hǎo le**
work/to work	**gōngzuò**
would like/to want	**xiǎng**
write	**xiě**
wrongly/to be wrong	**cuò**
year	**nián**
years old	**suì**
yellow	**huáng**
yes	**shì de**
yes	**shì'a**
yesterday	**zuótiān**
you	**nǐ**
you [polite form]	**nín**
You are so right.	**Nǐ tài duì le.**

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you are welcome	**bù kèqi**
You decide.	**Nǐ juédìng.**
you'd better	**nǐ zuìhǎo**
young/to be young	**niánqīng**

your/yours	**nǐde**
your/yours (plural)	**nǐménde**
zoo	**dòngwùyuán**

Appendix A
Useful signs

The characters introduced in the book are simplified characters. In this appendix, complex characters (traditional form) are placed alongside their simplified versions wherever they differ from their simplified version. This appendix consists of those character signs that are introduced at the end of each lesson in the book and some other useful signs.

Simplified form	*Complex form*	*Pinyin*	*English*	*Lesson*
北京		**Běijīng**	Beijing (Peking)	2
男		**nán**	Men's	3
女		**nǚ**	Ladies'	3
饭店	飯店	**fàndiàn**	hotel	4
餐厅	餐廳	**cāntīng**	dining-room	4
旅游局		**lǚyóu jú**	tourist bureau	5
商店		**shāngdiàn**	shop	7
银行	銀行	**yínháng**	bank	7
邮局	郵局	**yóujú**	post-office	7
菜单	菜單	**càidān**	menu	9
餐馆	餐館	**cānguǎn**	restaurant	9
厕所	厠所	**cèsuǒ**	toilet	10

Simplified form	*Complex form*	*Pinyin*	*English*	*Lesson*
洗手间	洗手間	**xǐshǒu jiān**	toilet	
公用电话	公用電話	**gōngyòng diànhuà**	public telephone	10
火车站	火車站	**huǒchē zhàn**	railway station	10
售票处	售票處	**shòupiào chù**	ticket office	11
公共汽车站	公共汽車站	**gōnggòng qìchē zhàn**	bus station	11
上海		**Shànghǎi**	[place name]	14
西安		**Xī'ān**	[place name]	14
桂林		**Guìlín**	[place name]	14
广州	廣州	**Guǎngzhōu**	[place name]	14
长城	長城	**Chángchéng**	[place name]	14
香港		**Xiāng Gǎng**	[place name]	15
台湾	臺灣	**Táiwān**	[place name]	15
英国	英國	**Yīngguó**	Britain	15
美国	美國	**Měiguó**	America	15
故宫		**Gùgōng**	Forbidden City	
天坛	天壇	**Tiāntán**	Temple of Heaven	
旅行社		**lǚxíng shè**	travel agency	
飞机场	飛機場	**fēijī chǎng**	airport	
进口	進口	**jìnkǒu**	entrance	

Simplified form	*Complex form*	*Pinyin*	*English*	*Lesson*
入口		**rùkǒu**	entrance	
出口		**chūkǒu**	exit	
问询处	問詢處	**wènxún chù**	information/ enquiry	
行李寄存处	行李寄存處	**xínglǐ jìcún chù**	left-luggage	
蔬菜		**shūcài**	vegetable	
肉		**ròu**	meat	
冷饮	冷飲	**lěngyǐn**	cold drinks	
素菜馆	素菜館	**sùcài guǎn**	vegetarian restaurant	
美元		**měi yuán**	US dollars (US$)	
英镑	英鎊	**yīng bàng**	sterling (£)	
医院	醫院	**yīyuàn**	hospital	
警察局		**jǐngchá jú**	police station	
理发店	理髮店	**lǐfà diàn**	barber shop	
发廊	髮廊	**fàláng**	hairdresser	
博物馆	博物馆	**bówùguǎn**	museum	
出租车	出租車	**chūzūchē**	taxi	
书店	書店	**shūdiàn**	bookshop	
图书馆	圖書館	**túshūguǎn**	library	
电影院	電影院	**diànyǐngyuàn**	cinema	
服装店	服裝店	**fúzhuāng diàn**	clothes shop	
药店	藥店	**yàodiàn**	chemist	
请勿拍照	請勿拍照	**qǐng wù pāi zhào**	no photographs	
请勿吸烟	請勿吸烟	**qǐng wù xī yān**	no smoking	

Appendix B Additional useful expressions

English	*Chinese* (in pinyin)	*Chinese* (in character)
aeroplane	**fēijī**	飞机
baggage	**xíngli**	行李
boiled water	**kāi shuǐ**	开水
Chinese characters	**hànzì**	汉字
chopsticks	**kuàizi**	筷子
cold water	**liáng shuǐ**	凉水
complex characters	**fántǐ zì**	繁体字
connection	**guānxì**	关系
cough	**késou**	咳嗽
diarrhoea	**lādùzi**	拉肚子
easy	**róngyì**	容易
fever	**fāshāo**	发烧
flu	**gǎnmào**	感冒
foreigner	**wàiguórén**	外国人
headache	**tóuténg**	头疼
I'm ill.	**Wǒ bìng le.**	我病了
ice	**bīng**	冰
ice-cream	**bīngjīlíng**	冰激凌
magazine	**zázhì**	杂志
newspaper	**bàozhǐ**	报纸
overseas Chinese	**huáqiáo**	华侨
Peking Opera	**jīng jù**	京剧
post a letter	**jì xìn**	寄信
postcard	**míngxìnpiàn**	明信片
see a doctor	**kàn yīshēng/kàn dàifu**	看医生/看大夫
send a parcel	**jì bāoguǒ**	寄包裹
simplified characters	**jiǎntǐ zì**	简体字
stomach-ache	**dùziténg**	肚子疼
take off	**qǐfēi**	起飞
toothache	**yáténg**	牙疼
tourist guide	**dǎoyóu**	导游
work unit	**dānwèi**	单位

Appendix C

Table of the combinations of the initials and finals in *Putonghua*

I' F'	*a*	*o*	*e*	*er*	*ai*	*ei*	*ao*	*ou*	*an*	*en*	*ang*	*eng*	*ong*	*i*	*i**	*ia*	*iao*	*ie*	*iu*
	a	o	e	er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng		yi		ya	yao	ye	you
b	ba	bo			bai	bei	bao		ban	ben	bang	beng		bi			biao	bie	
p	pa	po			pai	pei	pao	pou	pan	pen	pang	peng		pi			piao	pie	
m	ma	mo	me		mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	mang	meng		mi			miao	mie	miu
f	fa	fo				fei		fou	fan	fen	fang	feng							
d	da		de		dai	dei	dao	dou	dan	den	dang	deng	dong	di			diao	die	diu
t	ta		te		tai		tao	tou	tan		tang	teng	tong	ti			tiao	tie	
n	na		ne		nai	nei	nao	nou	nan	nen	nang	neng	nong	ni			niao	nie	niu
l	la		le		lai	lei	lao	lou	lan		lang	leng	long	li		lia	liao	lie	liu
z	za		ze		zai	zei	zao	zou	zan	zen	zang	zeng	zong		zi				
c	ca		ce		cai		cao	cou	can	cen	cang	ceng	cong		ci				
s	sa		se		sai		sao	sou	san	sen	sang	seng	song		si				
zh	zha		zhe		zhai	zhei	zhao	zhou	zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng	zhong		zhi				
ch	cha		che		chai		chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng	chong		chi				
sh	sha		she		shai	shei	shao	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng			shi				
r			re				rao	rou	ran	ren	rang	reng	rong		ri				
j														ji		jia	jiao	jie	jiu
q														qi		qia	qiao	qie	qiu
x														xi		xia	xiao	xie	xiu
g	ga		ge		gai	gei	gao	gou	gan	gen	gang	geng	gong						
k	ka		ke		kai	kei	kao	kou	kan	ken	kang	keng	kong						
h	ha		he		hai	hei	hao	hou	han	hen	hang	heng	hong						

I' F'	*ian*	*in*	*iang*	*ing*	*iong*	*u*	*ua*	*uo*	*uai*	*ui*	*uan*	*un*	*uang*	*ueng*	*ü*	*üe*	*üan*	*ün*
	yan	yin	yang	ying	yong	wu	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng	yu	yue	yuan	yun
b	bian	bin		bing		bu												
p	pian	pin		ping		pu												
m	mian	min		ming		mu												
f						fu												
d	dian			ding		du		duo		dui	duan	dun						
t	tian			ting		tu		tuo		tui	tuan	tun						
n	nian	nin	niang	ning		nu		nuo			nuan				nü	nüe		
l	lian	lin	liang	ling		lu		luo			luan	lun			lü	lüe		
z						zu		zuo		zui	zuan	zun						
c						cu		cuo		cui	cuan	cun						
s						su		suo		sui	suan	sun						
zh						zhu	zhua	zhuo	zhuai	zhui	zhuan	zhun	zhuang					
ch						chu	chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuan	chun	chuang					
sh						shu	shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuan	shun	shuang					
r						ru	rua	ruo		rui	ruan	run						
j	jian	jin	jiang	jing	jiong										ju	jue	juan	jun
q	qian	qin	qiang	qing	qiong										qu	que	quan	qun
x	xian	xin	xiang	xing	xiong										xu	xue	xuan	xun
g						gu	gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang					
k						ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang					
h						hu	hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang					

' I stands for 'initial'; F stands for 'final'.

* See p. 4 for pronunciation.

Appendix D

English translation to dialogues after Lesson 6

Lesson 6

Dialogue 1: What day is it today?

T: What day is it today?
PA: Today is Tuesday.
T: How many days are there in a week?
PB: There are seven days in a week.
T: How many months are there in a year?
PC: There are twelve months in a year.
T: What's tomorrow's date?
PD: Tomorrow is 18th January 1994.
T: How many seasons are there in a year and what are they?
PE: Four seasons, and they are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Dialogue 2: When . . . ?

M: Is it cold in Beijing in the winter?
L: Extremely cold. It often snows.
M: How about the summer?
L: July and August are very hot.
M: What is the best season?
L: Autumn, around October. Why, are you planning to go to Beijing?
M: Yes
L: When?
M: As you've said that October is best, I'll go in October next year.
L: Are you going there to travel or to work?
M: Travel plus work.
L: How long are you going for?

M: Travelling for two weeks and working for three days. Altogether about three weeks.

Lesson 7

Dialogue 1: How much is it?

S: Hello. What would you like to buy?
A: I'd like to buy some fruit.
S: Have a look. We've got fresh strawberries, Hainan Island bananas and various kinds of apples.
A: What are these?
S: Lychees.
A: How much are they per *jin*?
S: Five *kuai* and eight *mao*.
A: I'll have one *jin* of lychees. How much are strawberries?
S: Three *kuai* and nine *fen* per *jin*.
A: I'll have half a *jin* of strawberries. Do you have peaches?
S: No, sorry. Anything else?
A: No, thank you.
S: Altogether seven *kuai* three *mao* and six *fen*.
A: Here are ten *kuai*.
S: OK. Here is your change – two *kuai* six *mao* and four *fen*.
A: Thanks.

Dialogue 2: It's too expensive

D: Xiao Fan, are shops closed on Sundays?
F: No. All the shops, banks and post-offices are open. Why, do you want to do some shopping?
D: Yes. I'd like to buy several silk scarves for my wife, some presents for the kids and friends.
F: That's not difficult. I can take you to the department store.

D: Miss, how much is this silk tie?
S: Two hundred and fifty *yuan* for one.
D: It's too expensive.
S: Two hundred *yuan*, is that OK?
D: How about three hundred and fifty *yuan* for two?
S: All right, all right.
D: I'll take it.

Lesson 8

Dialogue 1: Which is better?

P: Xiao Liu, these two jumpers, which one do you think is better?
L: I think the green one is better than the yellow one. Green suits you quite well.
P: OK. I'll take your advice.

P: Damn! I forgot to bring my wallet. Xiao Liu, could you lend me some money?
L: No problem. How much do you need?
P: Thirty *yuan*, is that OK?
L: Yes. Is it enough?
P: Yes, it is.
L: Here you are.
P: Thanks a lot. I'll definitely return the money tomorrow.
L: There's no hurry. Shall we go and have a look in the bookshop? I'd like to buy a couple of books.
P: OK.

Dialogue 2: It's a bargain

J: Sorry. I'm late.
Y: That's all right. I've just arrived.
J: I finished work early today and went to have a look-around in the street market.
Y: Is there any good stuff?
J: Yes, a lot. Shame I didn't have enough money with me. I bought er . . . how do you say 'jumper' in Chinese?
Y: *Maoyi.*
J: Right. I bought a jumper.
Y: Let me have a look. (. . . .) Really good. Is it pure wool?
J: No. It contains 80 per cent wool.
Y: It feels very comfortable. How much is it?
J: Over fifty *yuan*.
Y: It's really inexpensive. A real bargain. I like this colour very much. Are there any more of those left?
J: Dark red is sold out. This was the last one. But, there are many other nice colours.
Y: I'm not working tomorrow. I'll find some time to go and have a look.

Lesson 9

Dialogue 1: Ready to order?

W: Good evening! How many of you?
L: Three.
W: Follow me please.

W: Sit down, please. What would you like to drink first?
D: I'd like to have a *Qingdao* beer.
L: Same for me.
W: What would you like to drink, Miss?
J: A glass of orange juice.
W: OK. Please have a look at the menu.

W: Ready to order?
L: Yes. I'll order first. One seafood soup and one beef with fried noodles.

W: What about you, sir?
D: One hot and sour tofu soup, one diced chicken with seasonal vegetables and two *liang* of small steamed bread with fillings. I'm starving.
W: And you, Miss?
J: I'd like to have a small plate of deep-fried king-prawns, one sweet and sour fish and one boiled rice.
W: Alright. Please wait for a while.

Dialogue 2: Have you ever had roast duck?

Q: Have you had Beijing roast duck?
X: No, I haven't
Q: Really. In that case, you've got to give it a taste. Are you free tonight?
X: Yes, I am.
Q: Then, I'm inviting you to have roast duck tonight. How does that sound?
X: Wonderful. Which restaurant are we going to?
Q: How about the Beijing Roast Duck Restaurant?
X: Super!

X: You were so right. It's delicious.
Q: I'm so pleased you like the roast duck. Have some more.
X: OK. Please pass me the sauce.

Q: Are there enough pancakes?

X: Enough for me. I'm nearly full. Ask for some more if you want more pancakes.

Q: In fact I'm already full. I eat faster than you do.

Lesson 10

Dialogue 1: Where's the toilet?

(a) Inside a hotel

You: Where is the toilet, please?

Chinese: On the left of the dining-room.

(b) In the street

You: Is there a public telephone nearby?

Chinese: I'm afraid not. Can you see the traffic light ahead?

You: Yes, I can.

Chinese: When you get to the traffic light, turn right. I remember there is one there.

(c) In the street

You: Could you tell me which bus to take to go to the Railway Station?

Chinese: No need to take the bus. It takes ten minutes to walk there.

You: How do I get there?

Chinese: Turn east at the first traffic light.

Dialogue 2: Borrowing a bike

Frank: Can I borrow your bike?

Feixia: Of course you can. Where are you going?

Frank: Maybe Zhongshan University on Sunday.

Feixia: Do you know how to get there?

Frank: No. But I think I can find it.

Feixia: I don't believe it. You'd better check the map first.

Frank: Good idea. How long does it take approximately to cycle there?

Feixia: About an hour and a half.

Lesson 11

Dialogue 1: Fares, please!

B: Fares, please. Anybody?

A: Yes, I'd like a ticket to the zoo.

B: This bus is not going to the zoo.

A: What? Have I got on the wrong bus?

B: Don't worry. You get off at the next stop and change for Tram No. 18.

A: Sorry, I didn't hear it clearly. Please speak slowly.

B: You get off at the next stop and change for Tram No. 18.

A: Thank you. In that case, one ticket please. How much is it?

B: One *mao*.

P: I happen to change for No. 18. Please come with me.

A: Thank you very much.

Dialogue 2: Buying train tickets

C: Is this the ticket office?

T: Yes, it is.

C: I'd like to get a train ticket to Guilin.

T: When are you leaving?

C: Next Wednesday, that is 4th June.

T: Which number train to you plan to take?

C: I'm not sure. Ideally, round six o'clock in the evening.

T: How about No. 81? It departs at nineteen forty-five.

C: When does it arrive at Guilin?

T: It arrives at sixteen twenty the following day.

C: Good timing. I'll get a ticket for this train.

T: Would you like a hard-sleeper or soft-sleeper?

C: I don't understand.

T: A hard-sleeper is fifty yuan cheaper than a soft-sleeper, but not as comfortable.

C: I'll have one hard-sleeper.

Lesson 12

Dialogue 1: Any vacancies?

J: Do you have any vacancies please?
R: It depends. Do you want a single room or double room?
J: Single room, please.
R: How many days are you staying?
J: Three days.
R: Let me check. . . . What good luck! There is one room available.
J: Do single rooms have bathrooms?
R: Yes, they do.
J: How much is it per night?
R: Two hundred and thirty yuan.
J: I'll take it.
R: Here is the key to your room. Your room is on the second floor.

Dialogue 2: The light is not working

D: Good morning. Did you sleep well last night?
J: To be honest. I didn't sleep well.
D: What's the matter?
J: Last night the room next door was very noisy all the time until early this morning.
D: Many apologies. I'll see to this matter.
J: Thanks. Oh, right, a light in my room is not working.
D: Really? I'll definitely send someone to fix it. Any other problems?
J: Not for the moment. See you later.

Lesson 13

Dialogue 1: Hello

A: Hello, could you get Li Man for me please?
L: I AM Li Man. Who is speaking?
A: It's Alan, Alan from Britain.
L: Really? When did you get here? How come I didn't know anything about it?

A: I came last Saturday. It was a last minute decision.
L: I'm so excited. When are you coming to see me?
A: Any time. You decide.
L: How about tonight?
A: Superb! Whereabouts do you live?
L: It's not easy to find my home. I'll come to collect you.

Dialogue 2: Telephone numbers

J: Have you finished with the phone?
Y: Yes, I have.
J: I'll give our boss a call.
Y: He is not in the office today.
J: Is that so? Do you have his home number?
Y: No. You could give his secretary a call and ask her for it.
J: Good idea.
S: Extension 268. Who is speaking please?
J: It's Jane. I've got something to discuss with Manager Zhang. I've heard he is not in the office today. Could you tell me his home number?
S: Yes, I can. Just a second, please. Listen carefully. The number is 462183.
J: 462183.
S: Correct.

Lesson 14

Dialogue 1: It's raining

Y: Is this your first time in Taiwan?
P: No. We come to Taiwan almost every year. Last year, we were here twice.
Y: Really? Why?
P: The first time, we came for my wife's younger sister's wedding. And the second time, it was for the Spring Festival.
Y: In that case, you wife must be Taiwanese, is that so?
P: Yes, she is.
Y: How did you get to know each other?
P: It's a long story. Ten years ago, she went to the States for her university education and we were classmates. One day . . .
Y: Very romantic. Whoops! It's raining. Let's go inside to talk.

Dialogue 2: Which place do you like most?

A: Hi, Graham. So nice to see you. Come on in. Please take a seat.

G: OK. Are you well, Ailin?

A: Quite well, thank you. What would you like to drink?

G: Chinese tea, please.

A: Talking about China, how was your trip to China?

G: Very successful.

A: Which cities did you go to?

G: Beijing, Shanghai, Si'an, Guilin and Guangzhou.

A: Which place did you like most?

G: It's a very difficult question to answer. I liked Guilin very much. The scenery there is beautiful. The locals are very friendly. It's very interesting to talk to them.

A: I haven't been to Guilin yet. I'll definitely go there next time. What do you think of Guangzhou?

G: I don't like Guangzhou that much. Too many people there, and also too hot.

A: I don't like Guangzhou either. I've heard that the Great Wall is very grandiose. Is that right?

G: Yes, it is. It's magnificent. I took a lot of photos . . .

Lesson 15

Text: I promise

Dear Xiaomei:
Hi!

I've received your letter. I'm so please that you like your new job. Everything is fine with me, except that I'm too busy writing a report. Every morning I've been up at six thirty and can't go to bed until twelve at night. I've got to finish this report by Friday. I know I haven't written to you for a long time. Please don't be cross with me. When I have some time off this weekend, I will definitely write you a long letter. I promise.

Good friend,
Elena

26.1.94

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